

THE U.F.A.

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. IX.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 15th, 1930

No. 8.

Natural Resources Agreement in Final Form Passes Legislature

Staff Correspondence

Review of Debates in the Canadian Parliament

By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

Case Against the Australian Treaty

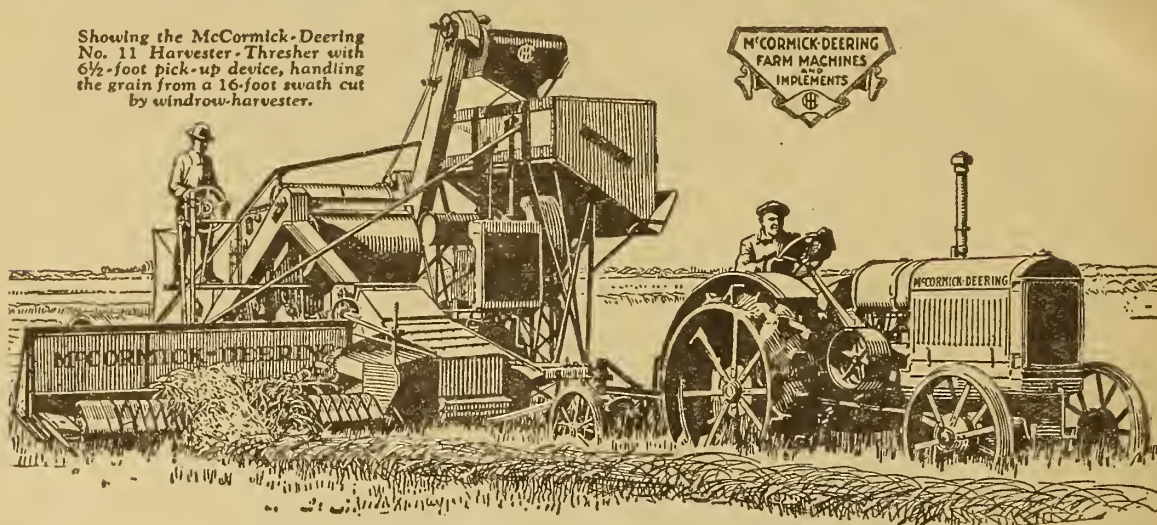
Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

MEMBERS BEHIND THE POOL

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Harvester-Threshers and Windrow-Harvesters

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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending April 1st, 193045,623

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

S. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG



Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE U.F.A. LIMITED

Lougheed Building

CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 15th, 1930

No. 8.

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ceedings, which may be obtained from the Editor of Debates, Ottawa, price \$3 for the full session.

* * *

PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION

The world's chief economic problem today is not a problem of production, but one of distribution. This fact was very clearly brought out in the recent debates at Ottawa, in speeches from which we quote very briefly in this issue. Both in agriculture and industry advancing mechanization makes possible greatly increased production at the same time that the need for manpower is progressively decreased.

The task of practical economists and of statesmanship is to discover means of enabling the great masses of the consuming public to buy the goods which are or can be placed on the market. Until this problem is solved, recurrent periods of depression, affecting rural and urban citizens alike, are inevitable.

The problem of all producers is to find consumers who not only desire, but are in a position to purchase, the commodities produced.

* * *

"ONE OF OUR FAITHFUL MEMBERS"

"One of our faithful members," remarked the secretary of a U.F.A. Local, "did such and such a service for us." There was nothing in any way remarkable about the incident in question; but the words called before one's imagination the long succession of services, regularly and cheerfully performed, that had earned the title "faithful member."

Fortunately for the movement, there are many, throughout the Province, who might be so described: women who are always ready to make cake and sandwiches and wash dishes for social gatherings, to work on committees, and to fill gaps in the program or prepare papers at short notice; men who take the tickets and carry around the big jugs of coffee at the whist drives and dances, who go to the community hall or school-house early to build the fires, who look after the shipments of binder twine and formalin, who turn out to the meetings no matter how wet or how cold it may be. These members never get huffed over trifles; they are not bored by the hobby-horse riders in the Local—or if they are, they do not show impatience. There are some of them in every active Local, and they are the very heart and centre of the movement. They are faithful workers because they believe in the U.F.A. They are not giving service for the sake of winning recognition or reward—and we would not presume to write this with the intention of praising them; but it is written with the feeling that it would be a very good thing to pause and reflect on the value to the Association of such constant and loyal membership.

EDITORIAL

51

CO-OPERATING GROUPS AT OTTAWA

Following the prorogation of the Alberta Legislature, to the proceedings of which our columns have mainly been devoted during the past two months, we have been able in the current issue to give increased attention to the work of the Federal Parliament.

As those of our readers who have followed the reports in Hansard will have realized, U.F.A. policies have been much to the fore during the present session at Ottawa. Of this the daily press has also borne witness. It was doubtful whether in any other session since 1926—when the Government of the day accepted from the Farmer and Labor groups, a program of legislation which was generally regarded as the best in the history of recent Parliaments—the distinctive policies advanced by our members and the groups co-operating with them, have aroused such wide interest as they have done in 1930.

It is evident that the small groups of members who represent the non-party forces are pulling their full weight in Parliament. The great influence they are able to exert, through constant attention to public business, is altogether disproportionate to the smallness in numbers of these co-operating groups.

In order that they may follow closely the work that is being done, we would strongly advise our readers to subscribe for Hansard, the official record of pro-

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

U.F.A. Deficit Fund

In aid of the Deficit Fund, Cavell U.F.A. and Junior Locals put on a shadow social and dance, the net proceeds amounting to \$32.65. The music was donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Mrs. R. Linfield, Fred Linfield, Miss Daisy Linfield, Floyd Goeller, Mrs. R. Hill, J. Patterson and L. Patterson of Roselea. N. S. Miller acted as auctioneer of the shadows, and Jim Linfield as floor manager. The ladies served supper to those unsuccessful in securing a shadow partner. This event, states Floyd Goeller, secretary of the U.F.A. Local, concludes the series of social gatherings sponsored by Cavell Locals during the winter season.

Contributions to the U.F.A. Deficit Fund are acknowledged below:

Previously acknowledged	\$ 778.96
Devonia Lake U.F.A.	5.00
Starline U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. ..	10.00
Ardenode U.F.A.	5.00
Roros U.F.A.	7.00
Cavell U.F.A. and Junior.	32.65
Queenstown U.F.A.	10.00
Sedalia U.F.A.	10.00
Stavely U.F.A.	5.00
Treaty Hill U.F.A.	5.00
Allister U.F.A.	5.00
Blindman Valley U.F.A.	3.50
Ingletton U.F.A.	10.00
Rathwell U.F.W.A.	5.00
Quinte U.F.A.	5.00
Coaldale U.F.W.A.	21.25
Broadview U.F.A.	10.00
Iron Creek U.F.A.	5.00
Mayview U.F.A.	5.00
Craigsmyle U.F.W.A.	10.00
Gem U.F.A.	10.00
Lonebutte U.F.W.A.	9.00
Eclipse U.F.A.	5.50
Carseland U.F.A.	61.30
Scotfield U.F.A.	10.00
Viking U.F.A.	5.00
Ardenode U.F.W.A.	3.00

Total.....\$ 1052.16

New Supplies at Central

Of Especial Interest to Secretaries

Central Offices has now a supply of new cash and minute books for the use of the Locals, provision being made in these new books to take care of Pool assignment forms. Price, \$1.50.

Other new supplies are as follows:

Reports and addresses at 1930 Convention.—The pamphlet containing the address of the U.F.W.A. President to the U.F.A. Convention, Reports of Conveners on Legislation, Immigration, Peace, Social Welfare, Health, Young People's Work, Marketing, Education. Address by Hon. Irene Parlyb, "Creative Education"; "Some Aspects of Mental Hygiene," by Dr. Fitzpatrick, Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Oliver; "Crafts and Culture," by Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian, Department of Extension, University of Alberta;

"The Radio and Adult Education," by E. A. Corbett, Director Department of Extension, University of Alberta; "The New Schools," by Dr. Kerby, Principal of Mount Royal College. Price, 15c.

U. F. W. A. Suggestive Programs, 10c. each, or \$1.00 per dozen.

Revised Constitution, 5c. each, or 50c. per dozen.

Grouard Convention Called

A call to convention has been sent out to the various U.F.A. Locals in the Grouard Provincial Constituency, for April 25th, at Falher. The meeting will commence at 10 a.m.

Representation will be on the basis of paid-up membership, one delegate for every ten members or fraction thereof. Locals are asked to send their full representation, as the business is important, being the nominating of a U.F.A. candidate for Grouard.—James Law, secretary.

Excursion Arranged to B.C.

An excursion trip from the Prairie Provinces to British Columbia, in late June and early July, is being tentatively arranged by the United Farmers of Canada, B.C. Section, in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, states a letter from W. N. Watson, of the excursion committee. The objects of the plan, says Mr. Watson, are "to boost the Canadian National as our own railway, and to further the co-operative spirit among the agricultural population of Western Canada, insofar as it would create a better understanding and knowledge of the common problems of agriculture in the different parts of Western Canada." It is proposed that the excursion trains should start from Winnipeg and proceed, via Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton to the Okanagan, thence to Vancouver, with a motor trip to the cherry festival at Chilliwack and visits to New Westminster and Victoria, and back by way of Prince Rupert.

VISIT LONELY STRANGERS

Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. Local, at their last meeting, decided to form a committee to visit lonely strangers in Edmonton hospitals. "As we are near the city," says a letter from Mrs. M. Cavanagh, secretary, "and so many patients come in from the country who have no friends to visit them, we felt that this might be a good work; but the difficulty lies in getting the names of the people who come. We would like to ask secretaries of Locals who are interested in anyone coming to an Edmonton hospital to notify me, at R.R. 4, Edmonton. Members of our Local committee would gladly visit them."

Just to Remind You

Of the Junior Conference to be held at the University from June 4th to 10th. Information regarding Conference Week has been sent to secretaries of all U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals. If not yet brought before your Local, we ask that this be done at your next meeting. The Conference Fund as you will notice is now open, and it is hoped all Locals will help our Juniors by contributing to this fund. If the fund will permit, the railway fare of each delegate will be refunded; if there is not sufficient to cover the full fare, refund will be made on a percentage basis.

The University is offering splendid courses this year, and we want our young people to take advantage of this week to the full extent of the available accommodation. You can help by contributing as generously as possible to the Fund and by sending delegates. Any further information desired regarding the Conference will be gladly supplied from Central Office.

F. BATEMAN, Secretary.

Junior Conference Fund, 1930.

1930.	
April 2—	Tofield U.F.W.A.\$ 5.00
" 3—	O. S. of A. Juniors 5.00
" 7—	Namoo U.F.W.A. 5.00
" 8—	Hanna U.F.A. 5.00
" 9—	Sunshine Juniors. 10.00
" 9—	Avondale U.F.A. 5.00
" 11—	Crerar U.F.A. 5.00
" 11—	Crerar U.F.W.A. 5.00
" 11—	Gleichen U.F.W.A. 5.00
" 11—	Progressive U.F.W.A. 5.00
	\$55.00

New U.F.A. Locals

J. P. Grant recently organized East Smoky U.F.A. Local, in the Peace River constituency, and was elected secretary. W. L. Boatwick is president.

John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, recently organized Patricia U.F.A. Local. "Mr. Fowlie gave us valuable assistance and an interesting talk," writes Geo. F. Tommason, secretary of the new Local. "Many who are interested were unable to be present, but have signified their intention of joining." J. H. Edwards is president.

Geo. Waterston, president, Carl Knitzfeldt, vice-president, and E. W. Wilson, secretary, are the officers of Angus Ridge U.F.A. Local, organized on April 1st in the Wetaskiwin district.

A new Local has been organized at Pemukan, to be known as Cayno U.F.A. Local. Roy W. Baxter is secretary.

"The first thing that any reasoning creature discovers is that he cannot live as amply as he wishes to live if he does exactly what he likes in disregard of other people. The moment that everybody starts to do exactly as he likes, nobody is able to do anything that he likes."—St. John Ervine.

U.F.A. Local Items

Soda Lake U.F.A. Local has sent in contributions to the H. W. Wood Presentation Fund from the following members: A. M. Boutillier, John Sembaliuk, Fred Zukiwshi, H. R. Boutillier, G. M. Mihalcheon, Geo. C. Smalley, Floyd Mihalcheon, L. G. Bray, John Kelbo, Mike Yoichuk.

Another of the series of whist drives which Starline U.F.A. Local is sponsoring was held at the home of Ivan Davies and \$10 was cleared, says a letter from J. L. Strang, secretary, who adds, "Mr. Davies and daughter Norma send their best wishes and hope you will soon be in the clear."

"We have a car of tractor oil coming for members only," says a letter from J. C. Dawson, secretary of Olds U.F.A. Local, "so expect to send in dues for more members. We handled six cars of coal this last winter. In conjunction with the U.F.W.A. Local we had a successful whist drive and dance, and are making arrangements for our annual ball before Easter."

L. Normandeau and A. R. Brown gave very informative addresses on the Wheat Pool situation at a meeting of Alcomdale U.F.A. Local recently; their addresses were greatly appreciated by a large and interested audience, states T. J. Harrington, secretary. This Local is arranging a whist drive, the proceeds to be devoted to the Deficit Fund.

An address on the philosophy of co-operation was given by R. B. Stirling, a graduate of the Scottish Labor College, at the regular meeting of the Calgary U.F.A. Local held in the public library, Calgary, on April 10th. A very hearty vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by N. P. Davisson, who expressed high appreciation of the address. Guy W. Johnson, president, was in the chair.

The annual St. Patrick's Day dance of Carseland U.F.A. Local was this year made a joint effort of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A., in putting on a novelty dance in aid of the Central Office Deficit Fund. The dance was a real success and netted \$112.70, half of which went to the community hall. There was a profit of \$4.95 on some little side-line, states J. C. Melendy, the secretary of the U.F.A. Local, bringing the total amount to be turned over to the Deficit Fund to \$61.30.

Magnolia and Park Court U.F.A. Locals (the latter recently organized) were favored recently with visits from Hugh Critchlow, U.F.A. Director, who gave splendid talks on the U.F.A. work and the importance of "standing by our guns" at the present time and co-operating in every way possible with the main association as well as with each other in our Locals. "Come again when you can, Mr. Critchlow," are the concluding words of the report from W. A. Fife, secretary of Magnolia Local.

Broadview U.F.A. Local put on a card party and dance recently and cleared \$10 for the Deficit Fund. "The membership of our Local is nearly doubled since the first of the year," writes W. J. McArthur, secretary, "and we attribute our success to the organization of the Coronation

constituency for the purpose of purchasing oil and other commodities in bulk for U.F.A. members only. I believe if all constituencies would organize with the same object in view, Central Office could show a surplus instead of a deficit at the end of the year."

Freedom U.F.A. Local held a whist drive and home cooking sale recently, two members donating prizes of a bushel of good seed potatoes and a bushel of Registered Reward seed wheat. Mrs. MacDonald won the potatoes and Dick Southworth the wheat, Miss Evelyn Roberts taking the consolation, a package of garden seed. "The many good things to eat were soon disposed of, also some ice cream donated by one of our faithful members," says Mrs. Anna Rau, secretary. "The proceeds amounted to \$20."

Cayley U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held their annual supper on March 17th; there was a good attendance and all enjoyed the splendid supper provided by the ladies of the community. E. E. Eisenhauer, of the Wheat Pool field service, gave a lecture, with lantern slides, which was greatly appreciated. H. B. MacLeod and Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors, were present. Mr. MacLeod gave a short talk and Mrs. Dwelle, with her young son and daughter, gave a delightful sketch. Dancing was indulged in until one o'clock.

At a recent meeting Whitburn U.F.A. Local passed a resolution asking the Wheat Pool to start a library for the use of Pool members. In March, writes J. G. Taylor, secretary, this Local gave an entertainment and dance, in Mr. Scott's house. About 85 persons were present, and the proceeds are to go towards building a community hall. Later in the same month Miss Wanistone gave a very instructive lecture on district nursing. The Local is gaining ground, states Mr. Taylor, "and all of them are live members, for every resolution is thoroughly discussed by all members before it is passed."

Langford U.F.A. Local recently passed a resolution urging the Provincial Government to build a bridge across the Red Deer River, north of Atlee, "instead of the inconvenient and expensive apparatus now in use." The resolution sets forth that "the ferry is not what it ought to be, insofar as it is seldom in running order when most needed"; that "we believe that the cost of operation and continual repairs get away with a lot of money each year"; and that such a bridge "will not only be a great advantage to farmers hauling grain, but a connection for tourists and travellers from Chinook to Atlee at all times of the year." This Local is planning a dance in aid of the Deficit Fund.

Roros U.F.A. Local with their families and friends gathered at the school house recently for a social evening. The first part of the evening was spent at progressive whist, first prizes going to Mrs. A. Lasell and M. Severson and consolations to Miss Lundberg and A. Lasell. After lunch the tables were put away and both young and old danced until about four o'clock. Music was furnished by Mrs. G. Lasell, piano; Messrs. J. Sewell, Wm. Nysetvold and Ily. Nysetvold, violins; C. Ramlo, accordion, and J. Lundberg, guitar. A silver collection was taken up and after paying expenses, a balance of \$7

was sent to the Central Office Deficit Fund, concludes the report forwarded by Grover C. Lasell, secretary.

The dance held by Lethbridge U.F.A. Local in the Masonic Hall was highly successful, U.F.A. friends from Cardston, Magrath, Warner, Coaldale and other districts helping to bring up the attendance to about 280. Door prizes were won by Miss Nellie Mercer, Mrs. Holman, and Messrs. Dymock, J. Achtkin, Spencer Kenney, L. Peterson, J. Sabey, and J. Hocking. Prizes for old country waltz were awarded to Mrs. Anderson and W. Shields, and for Canadian waltz to Miss Vera Tennant and Bert Cuthbertson; the judges were Mrs. Bissett, Messrs. W. Viney, C. Parry, J. McD. Davidson and W. C. McKenzie. W. F. Russell acted as M.C. for the evening. Prizes were donated by Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ogilvie's, Ellison Flour Mills, Canadian Sugar Factory, Frache Bros. and the Crystal Dairy.

As they could not send a contribution in time to the H. W. Wood Presentation Fund, on account of the mail service, Fort Vermilion U.F.A. Local decided to "do the best we could" in the words of the secretary, H. L. Partch, "so we are sending this mail two pairs of moose skin slippers, one for President Wood and one for Mrs. Wood. These were made by two of our Fort Vermilion women; we hope Mr. and Mrs. Wood will like them, and get lots of comfort out of them; each member of our Local contributed 25 cents." Mr. Partch explains that from May 1st to October 31st the mail comes twice a month, but that there are only four mails during the rest of the year, by dog teams which travel for the most part on the ice on Peace River. During November and April, as the ice is unsafe, there is no mail. They expect to have a telegraph service next fall, and that a road will be built so that the mail will come by overland route all the way.

A successful U.F.A. banquet was held by White U.F.A. Local recently, to celebrate the membership drive. J. T. Hadlington, Local secretary, writes that "about 140 guests, members and their ladies, sat down to the daintily laid tables, laden with good things to eat. White School is popular for good times and banquets, and this night ranks as one of the best. The waiting at table was all done by five or six members of the Local. President Geo. Murray extended a hearty welcome to all, particularly to the new members, and expressed the hope that by attending the meetings they would become enthusiastic U.F.A. supporters. After supper a sing-song and musical program was thoroughly enjoyed. Of course we had the 'White Quartette' (sometimes it's a trio), readings and recitations by various members which created lots of fun, and last, but not least, we had an 'Amos and Andy' in our Local that night, borrowed them from the air. It was a great night, a 'howling' success from start to finish."

A team from Beddington Locals met Balzac debaters in a return debate in the Balzac U.F.A. Community Hall on April 9th. The debate, which was held under the auspices of the Balzac Junior U.F.A., was on the subject "Resolved that married life is preferable to single life." The Beddington team, who took the affirmative, consisted of Mrs. O. Short,

(Continued on page 46)

How to Become Naturalized as a British Subject

Must Have Been Resident in British Empire for Five Years of Last Eight and in Canada for One Year Immediately Preceding Application

No resident of the Province who does not possess the right to vote in Provincial and Federal elections can function completely as a citizen. Many of our readers not born in the British Empire who are not as yet naturalized may find useful a description of the procedure to be followed in obtaining a certificate of naturalization.

In the first place, it may be asked, what conditions must first have been complied with before application can be made. Briefly, the applicant must:

1. Have completed not less than five years' residence in the British Empire, within the last eight before the application.

2. Have resided in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding his application. The other four years of his residence may have been in Canada or any other part of the British Empire, and need not have been continuous.

3. Have an adequate knowledge of the English or French language.

4. The name of any child born outside the British Empire before the date of the application may be included in a certificate of naturalization.

Note: The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of a man who is not a British subject is deemed not to be a British subject.

How Application Is Made

The following procedure must be followed by an applicant for naturalization in accordance with the new naturalization act:—

(a) He should appear before the Clerk of the Court of his district, who will make out the necessary affidavit and notice required, upon payment of a fee of \$5.00. The Clerk will also post in the Court House a notice of the application, and a copy of this notice must be filed by the applicant in the Post Office nearest to his place of residence. This notice must be posted at least three months before his application is heard in Court.

(b) At the expiration of three months he will be notified by the Clerk of the Court to appear before a Supreme Court judge in his district or a Judge of the District Court, who will enquire into his qualifications for naturalization. The judge has full powers of discretion in deciding whether the applicant is of good character and has the necessary command of either the English or French language. If satisfied the judge will endorse a certificate of satisfaction on his application, which will then be mailed by the Clerk of the Court to the Secretary of State for Canada, who may, in his discretion, grant or refuse the application, or postpone same without assigning reason.

(c) If the application is acceptable a certificate will be issued by the Secretary of State and returned to the Clerk of the Court, who will issue same to the applicant upon the oath of allegiance being taken. Generally this oath of allegiance is taken at the first appearance before the Clerk of the Court.

(d) The application may be made either to a clerk of a District or of a Supreme Court, and those who are assisting in obtaining naturalization certificates for any persons, would be well advised to ascertain at what time and place a clerk of either of these courts may be seen,

and to make this information as widely known as possible.

The following persons are deemed to be natural-born British subjects, and do not require to take out certificates of naturalization:

(a) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, and

(b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth, and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted, or had become a British subject by reason of any annexation or territory, or was at the time of that person's birth in the service of the crown, and

(c) Any person born on a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not.

EAST SMOKY U.F.A. LOCAL

"I have much pleasure in announcing the organization, on March the 25th, of a new U.F.A. Local (East Smoky) in the East of the Smoky territory in the Grande Prairie district," writes J. P. Grant of Goodwin P.O., secretary-treasurer of the new Local.

"This is the second U.F.A. Local organized this year in the East-of-the-Smoky territory, the other one being the Valley View U.F.A. Local.

"It may be of interest to the readers of the U.F.A. paper to know that in the East-of-the-Smoky country, where there are now three locals, there are over 5000 homesteads open for filing and that through this homesteading district the Government are building a highway from the town of Grande Prairie on the west to High Prairie on the north-east. This new highway, of which about 70 miles is built, will be the cut-off between Edmonton and the Grande Prairie district; shortening the present route by over 100 miles.

"It is the aspiration of the three U.F.A. Locals in this new and promising homesteading area to become the vital and energizing centres of community life, and to render the greatest service possible to all people who may come and settle East of the Smoky River in the Grande Prairie district."

To All U.F.A. Locals and Members

For some time past Mr. Carl Axelson has been holding meetings called by him in such a way as to leave the impression that they are being held under the auspices of the U.F.A. Several U.F.A. Locals have written to the Central Office asking whether Mr. Axelson is authorized in any way to call these meetings as U.F.A. meetings or to speak in any way for the U.F.A.

Mr. Carl Axelson is holding these meetings on his own initiative. The meetings have been held entirely without authority from Central Office. What his object is and what he hopes to accomplish has not been explained. How or by whom these meetings are financed is not known, except that several reports have stated that he has taken up collections and taken

subscriptions to a Communist paper called *The Furrow*.

Mr. Axelson has a right to preach and promote any gospel and theory in which he believes. He has no right or authority to hold himself out as speaking on behalf of the U.F.A. or to call meetings in such a way as to lead the public to believe that they are in any sense U.F.A. meetings.

The U.F.A. is trying to carry out a definite plan on a practical, constructive basis, and cannot afford to have its machinery used for any other purpose whatsoever. Mr. Axelson's meetings and activities do not form any part of the U.F.A. plan or activities.

H. W. WOOD,
President

To All Alberta Wheat Pool Members

In response to queries the Directors and Management of the Alberta Wheat Pool wish to point out that Carl Axelson, who has been holding meetings throughout the country and discussing Wheat Pool matters, is acting without authority from the Pool and entirely on his own responsibility. Mr. Axelson as a Pool member has a perfect right to express

his views on any subject but members should understand that he has no authority to represent himself as speaking on behalf of the Wheat Pool organization or advertising his meetings in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that he is officially representing the Pool.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Wild Rose

The rose, the wild rose, is the flower for us!
We love its glowing petal, and its verdancy;
Its spicy fragrance and its slender grace.
In sheltered bower it lures the bee's embrace
And scents the air with perfume rare,
In regal dignity.

The rose, the wild rose, is the flower for us!
Its dauntless courage conquers harsh adversity,
As on the wind swept prairie bleak and bare,
It nestles close to sheltering earth, and there
It bears its blossoms of the loveliest hue
In sweet humility.

Elizabeth T. Wyman.

The Flaw in Our Present System of Distribution

U.F.A. and Labor Members of Parliament, in Vital Speeches on "Unemployment," Deal with National Problem—How Machine Power Which Might Emancipate Mankind Is Today Aggravating its Problems

While the mechanization of agriculture is reducing labor requirements on the farm (the number of individual farms in Western Canada having actually decreased in recent years), the intensive use of machinery in industry is also cutting down labor requirements in the urban centres. Those who flock from the farms to the cities "aggravate a problem already acute." Those who seek to be transferred from the cities to the farms are confronted with a similar problem. "Unemployment" becomes the concern of the whole community—rural and urban alike. The progress of science, which might almost entirely free mankind from drudgery, thus threatens instead, in this respect at least, to increase the sum of human misery. What is the flaw in the economic system responsible for this strange condition?

The question was raised in debate on unemployment in the House of Commons during the last week in March and the first in April. It called forth important and enlightening speeches from members of the Labor and Farmer groups. The ground covered was wide, and included a very full discussion of the subject of immigration. But perhaps the most significant feature of this debate was to be found in speeches in which a number of members definitely traced the present difficulty to a defect in the system of distribution of goods.

Neither free trade nor protection, nor even the complete cessation of immigration, can provide a remedy for the condition which is becoming increasingly dangerous. This was made clear in the speeches, from which the quotations given below are but brief extracts. It was pointed out also, that the economic causes which bring unemployment are also responsible for a world-wide economic warfare which must lead ultimately to military, naval and aerial warfare unless a remedy be found. With that end in view, Mr. Garland urged the Prime Minister to institute this year a survey into the whole economic and social structure of the country, in order that he may be advised as to a permanent solution of the problem.

Below we quote from speeches made by Alberta members, most of whom laid emphasis upon this defect, which they consider fundamental: We have confined quotation to Alberta members owing to space limitations, having been obliged to omit the speeches of Mr. Heaps, Mr. Woodsworth, and others. An article on this subject by Mr. Irvine will be found on page 34. For the full report of the debate, we must refer our readers to Hansard, the official record of the House of Commons, which may be obtained from the Editor of Debates, Ottawa, price \$3 for the session.

H. B. Adshead, M.P.

H. B. Adshead, member for East Calgary, who was one of the earlier speakers, gave a convincing picture of the evils which have sprung from assisted immigration. After describing investigations which he had carried on in the city of Calgary, he went on to say:

There is another complaint which I have in connection with the unemployment situation, although I understand that the government are not going to grant any more assisted passages. In the past these assisted immigrants have helped to swell the ranks of the unemployed. They come out here supposedly to go on the farms, but they finally land

up in the cities. I have a list here of twenty men, farm immigrants, who in the months of December came into the City of Calgary. Some of them got jobs, others tried to get jobs; others joined the ranks of the unemployed and had to get relief from the city. In order to have some of these men deported I asked the city authorities to give them city relief for a week because the Immigration department absolutely refuse to consider deporting these men until they become a public charge. So we had to resort to that expedient before I could apply to the Immigration department to have them deported. In the meantime, of course, they were swelling the ranks of the unemployed, while others of them were taking work that Canadians resident in the city should have had. I wrote to the Immigration department, and also wired to the Prime Minister to the same effect, asking that some recompense be made to the city and to those who had maintained these men for periods varying from a week to six weeks and two months, and I got this standard reply from the department. It is a peculiar reply, and I would like the Minister of Labor to take note of it. We asked the department to reimburse us the cost of looking after these men whom we were not instrumental in bringing to this country, but the department denied all responsibility. We had to expend several thousand dollars on relief measures. To every such request this is the stock answer we get. It would be humorous but for the tragic circumstances. This is the stereotyped reply:

"I venture to suggest that the amount of money spent by the City of Calgary in a few cases—

That is, these numerous immigrants.

"—is comparatively small, and further that the same is infinitesimal as compared with the benefit which your city must derive from these immigrants who locate within its borders."

The benefit which we have received from these trainees, these men who came out to farm but eventually landed in our city and finally had to be deported!

Defect in Distribution, Says Garland

E. J. Garland, M.P., for Bow River, said in the course of his speech:

When we consider what we call our present economic system, I am reminded of the story of the homesteader who hired a sailor and gave him a team of oxen and a plow. I do not suppose the sailor had ever before seen a plow or a team of oxen, except in the picture papers. The sailor went out to work in the forenoon, and returned to the farmer with the fol-

lowing complaint: The starboard ox is on the larboard side, the larboard ox is on the starboard side; the rudder is bust, the steering gear bent and the whole doggone works has gone to the dickens. The present economic and financial system tends to introduce a condition of affairs quite like that. Everything is topsy-turvy; production runs on almost unguided, excepting by the profits which are made. As yet the people have failed to realize that profits depend almost entirely upon consumption, and consumption depends upon purchasing power. If the people cannot buy the goods they produce we must inevitably come, some day or other, either to a crash as illustrating the experience of the sailor, or to a solution of the problem.

Just one or two other illustrations in passing: I referred to the boot and shoe industry. It is not many years ago since the man who made boots and shoes by hand turned them out at the rate of two pairs a week, or roughly 100 pairs a year. To-day, with improved machinery, one man can produce 1,800 pairs of shoes a year, or rather not in a whole year but in 260 days. Then take the Buick branch of the General Motors business. In the year 1923 that plant increased its production from 625 cars to 1,000 cars, with a reduction of 5,000 men during that year.

Some four years ago I think western Canada had three or four combines; we were just beginning to be interested in them. I think last year it was estimated—I am not certain of these figures, but they are approximately accurate—that there were between 5,000 and 6,000 combines. Each machine is estimated to displace from five to ten men, depending upon its size.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): More than that.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Very well, we will say ten men to the combine on the average. In other words, we need 60,000 harvesters less each year, or a number equivalent almost to the entire harvester excursions which formerly moved from east to west. That alone is a significant fact in connection with this whole discussion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I turn for one moment to Great Britain. I find that one of the greatest authorities there, Mr. Arthur Kitson, who is a manufacturer, an authority on financial questions and also president of the British Banking Reform League, says:

"It is quite certain that the need for labor must become less and less with the growth of inventions and the increase in industrial efficiency. Indeed, the real problem we have to solve is not so much that of finding constant employment for our people as our supplying them with life's necessities and comforts out of the abundance of goods created. Even to-day the labor of less than 10 per cent of the population will readily suffice to maintain the entire inhabitants of this country in a high state of comfort. Suppose discoveries and inventions during the next half century result in the displacement

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U.F.A. Case Against Australian Treaty Presented in the House of Commons

Robert Gardiner, M.P., Moves Abrogation of Treaty—Farmer Members Contribute to Important Debate

A spirited debate on the Australian Treaty took place in the House of Commons during the last week in March, upon an amendment moved by Robert Gardiner, M.P., to a motion to go into "committee of supply." The amendment called for the abrogation of the treaty, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January last.

During the course of this debate, as Mr. Speakman indicates in an article on page 9 in this issue, both the U.F.A. Convention and the U.F.A. Parliamentary Group were accused of inconsistency, and of having abandoned their fiscal principles. This charge brought strong speeches in rebuttal from many U.F.A. and Progressive members. John Evans, M.P., of Rosetown; T. W. Bird, M.P., of Nelson; Alfred Speakman, M.P., of Red Deer; A. W. Neill, M.P., of Comox-Atlin (independent); W. T. Lucas, M.P., Camrose; M. N. Campbell, M.P., Mackenzie, and George G. Coote, M.P., Macleod, all spoke in favor of abrogation of the treaty.

The amendment was defeated by 141 to 16. Those who voted in favor of the amendment were Messrs. Bird, Boucher, Coote, Evans, Fansher (Last Mountain), Fansher (Lambton East), Gardiner, Garland (Bow River), Irvine, Jelliff, Kennedy, Lucas, Luchkovich, Speakman and Miss Macphail.

Gardiner Moves Amendment

In moving the amendment, Mr. Gardiner stated:

When this motion was before the House of Commons a week ago, I intimated that I wished to discuss the important question of the Australian treaty, and I further intimated that before I resumed my seat, I would move an amendment. Time did not permit my finishing my address on that occasion and consequently I will take it up where I left off. I gave a resume of the negotiations that were carried on before the treaty was entered into, and therefore it is not my purpose this afternoon to traverse the same field again. If members are desirous of securing information as to the real items contained in the treaty, they can do so by referring to Hansard of June 23, 1925, at page 4785, on which page there is a full report of the various items.

It is not my purpose to read them all, but I will merely call attention to three important items of three different schedules. The first schedule is the tariff that was in existence at that time and that contains the British preference and also the general tariff. The next schedule contains the first understanding of the agreement which was undertaken by Mr. Robb. When you compare that with the present Australian treaty, you will find there is quite a difference between the two schedules. The change is remarkable.

When I spoke on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, I dealt for a short time with this treaty, and I placed on Hansard a memorandum which I had prepared, showing clearly the items involved which finally resolved themselves into the treaty. I am not going to read that memorandum again to-day because it appears on page 55 of Hansard of this year, and members can find it by turning up Hansard. The memorandum sets forth the different items. I merely wish to remind the House of the amount of reduction in the duties on agricultural products made by this treaty. So far as Australia is concerned, they gave very substantial reductions in the duties on various items of manufactured goods.

The U.F.A. Resolution

Some criticism has been made of the attitude of the United Farmers of Al-

berta in passing a certain resolution at their last Convention. I spoke of this resolution on a former occasion in this House, but in view of the criticism that has been levelled against the United Farmers of Alberta for passing this resolution, I am going to analyse it clause by clause. The first clause reads:

Whereas, the Australian treaty of 1925 was designed to confer trade advantages upon certain industries which in virtue of their highly privileged position under the customs tariff have been built up at the expense of other classes of Canadians, while industries in a less favored position were totally disregarded both in the negotiation of the treaty and in the terms of its enactment;

That clause calls to the attention of members of this House and of Canada this important fact, that when this treaty was negotiated by Canada it was primarily for the purpose of securing a market in Australia for the manufactured goods of this country. But we had to give Australia a quid pro quo, and the former Minister of Finance, who was finally responsible for the negotiation of this treaty, has on several occasions stated in this House that he was a believer in adequate protection. He was indeed so enthusiastic a protectionist that in order to secure the Australian market for our manufactured goods, he reduced the agricultural schedules in the tariff of this country. I am not going to stand up in this House and say that higher duties may bring about higher prices for agricultural products. I have never taken that attitude; I have, indeed, always taken the opposite attitude. I am not going to go back on the platform on which I have always been elected. But we do object, as a farmer organization, to any Minister of the Crown thinking that he can use any particular industry in this country for the purpose of securing markets for other Canadian industries which at the present time are very highly protected. That is the main purpose of the first clause of our resolution. The next clause reads:

Whereas, this special consideration shown to certain industries exemplifies one of the worst evils of the protection-

ist system, which is rooted in the distribution of new privileges to the already highly privileged;

Can any member take objection to that? Can my hon. friend from Lisgar (Mr. Brown) or my hon. friend from Weyburn (Mr. Young) object to that clause? I do not think they will. Neither do I. I support that clause because it has been the experience of this country that very highly privileged industries have derived great profits through the action of certain Governments in the past in granting them tremendous protectionist duties. When a Minister of the Crown sacrifices one industry for the purpose of securing still higher benefits for other industries that are already highly protected, we say that we have a right to protest against that manner of doing the country's business. Here is the next clause:

Whereas, the policy upon which the treaty was based is one of discrimination especially against important branches of the industry of agriculture;

The discrimination is not so much in the amount of the duty; it is in the fact that any Minister of the Crown should think that he can use any particular industry in this country for the purpose of securing markets for other industries. That is the meaning of that clause. The next clause reads:

Whereas, the enactment of the treaty was opposed by the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons in 1925, as a discriminatory and economically unsound measure;

It is quite true that so far as the United Farmers of Alberta are concerned, the members of that organization who were members of this House in 1925 took greater exception to the duty on currants and raisins than we did, probably as to the method by which this treaty was brought into existence, but as time has gone on and we realize what has taken place, I think we have a right to protest against our industry being used in the manner in which it was. The resolution concludes:

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention, while reaffirming its adherence to the principle of freedom of trade, and its determination to use its influence with a view to the progressive reduction of the Canadian tariff, protests against the operation of the prevailing system in a partisan and discriminatory manner;

I think that is fairly clear and that every member understands what it means. Consequently, it is not necessary for me to explain it. The last paragraph reads as follows:

And further, that this Convention, in virtue of the reasons enumerated above, call upon the Dominion Government to denounce this treaty.

Two Reasons for Amendment

As I stated before, I have two reasons primarily for moving the amendment which I shall later move—first of all, the incidence of the treaty, and secondly the manner in which it was brought into

(Continued on page 36)

The First Six Weeks of the Federal Session

Why Are Sessions So Long?—Some Misconceptions—Australian Treaty and the "Great Apostasy"—Ground Gained in Fight for Equality and Justice—Vital Problems of Returned Soldiers



By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

Parliament has now been in session for over six weeks, and again the question is being asked, why is it that these sessions are so prolonged? and if it would not be possible to so expedite matters as to enable each subject to be adequately dealt with, and still to shorten materially the time spent in discussion.

Undoubtedly this could be done, and any efficiency expert, particularly one who had no personal experience of Parliamentary life, could suggest many improvements in our conduct of public affairs, such as would permit our entire Legislative and Fiscal program to be dealt with in detail, and still to reduce the length of the average session by at least one-half.

To do this, however, would involve an entire change in our whole system of Government, as we know it in this country. It would involve a substantial augmentation of the power and authority now resting in the hands of the Cabinet, and a corresponding diminution in the influence and responsibility of Parliament itself, as represented by the rank and file of the private membership.

Then, too, much of the criticism as to wasted time, and the undue prolongation of debate, is founded upon a misapprehension as to the scope and multiplicity of the subjects dealt with in the Federal House, some slight idea of which may be obtained by a perusal of the three articles of this series which have already appeared in the columns of *The U.F.A.*

Since the last of these articles was written by Mr. Lucas, M.P., the debate upon the Australian Treaty has reached its conclusion. Immediately the vote was taken upon the amendment moved by the Official Opposition, and the Minister of Finance had revived the customary motion for the Speaker to leave the Chair, in order that the House might go into Supply, a second amendment was moved by Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the U.F.A. Group, demanding the abrogation of the Australian Treaty itself. This was in conformity with the resolution passed by the last U.F.A. Convention, and was based upon the discrimination shown against our farmers, upon which the provisions of the treaty were founded. A very lively debate ensued, during which both the U.F.A. Group in the House, and the U.F.A. Organization itself, were accused of inconsistency, and of having abandoned their fiscal principles. To use the words of J. L. Brown, the member from Lisgar, Manitoba, "once a prominent member of the former Progressive Group in the House, now sitting on the Government side as a Liberal-Progressive, we were guilty of 'The Great Apostasy', and were now 'Wallowing in the trough,' seeking the 'Husks of Protection.'"

The guantlet thus thrown down, was taken up by several speakers from our own Group, who proved rather conclusively that, so far from having shown inconsistency, they were but carrying on the great fight for Equality and Justice, in the interests of which the Farmers were organized and in the pursuit of

which the U.F.A. Group had never slackened or faltered. When the vote was taken, the little body of "Co-operative Independents" stood alone in the defence of the farmer, being opposed by both the old parties, with the honorable exceptions of one member from the Province of Quebec, and of Dr. Gershaw, the member from Medicine Hat, who in this instance, as in many others, showed himself capable of standing by his principles, and the interests of those whom he represented, even when in so doing he found himself in opposition to his Party leaders. There is little doubt, however, in spite of the vote taken, that the Government has made note of the arguments advanced, and that the position of the farmer will be considered, if and when a new Treaty with Australia is negotiated.

When this troublesome question was disposed of, for the time being, and the House finally reached Supply, a few million dollars were soon voted for the construction or repair of docks, piers, breakwaters, etc. on our various and extended coast lines. The celerity with which these sums were voted, and the scanty information available as to the actual merits of these various projects, illustrated very clearly the necessity of some such change in our methods of dealing with estimates as was suggested by Mr. Lucas in his article of last month.

Another question of major importance, that of assisted immigration, was brought before the House in the form of a private member's resolution, moved by Mr. Donnelly, of Willow Bunch, Sask., in which he asked for the discontinuance of this system. This resolution received the almost unanimous support of all parts of the House, and during the course of the debate the future policy of the

Government was enunciated by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Minister of Immigration, and was to the effect that with some unimportant exceptions, no further financial assistance would be given to the would-be immigrant to this country.

This announcement was of particular interest, in as much as the U.F.A. and the U.F.A. Group in the House had for years advocated this change, and it affords yet another instance of a fact which is becoming more and more apparent, that what is said by the U.F.A. members today, is accepted by the country tomorrow, and becomes the policy of the Government next week.

As is usually the case, much of the real work of the Session is being carried on, not in the Chamber itself, but in the various Committees. In these Committees, we have no Hansard, hence few long speeches of a political character, and there is little said or done of a spectacular nature, and the fierce, white light of publicity is softened and subdued to a comparatively feeble glow, but the work done is perhaps the more valuable on that account. In the Agricultural Committee the Farmer members are completing the revision of the Grain Act. This is a task of a somewhat involved and technical character, and which must be approached in a spirit of most careful consideration, particularly in view of the present and potential position of the grain market, a situation which is causing very grave concern, in the minds of all thoughtful men.

The Election Act, too, is receiving its final overhauling at the hands of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and there again good work is being done by Messrs. Kellner and Kennedy, our representatives on that Committee. It is to be hoped that this revision will be completed, and the interests of the electors adequately safe-guarded, in time for the coming election.

In addition to the usual program of bills, dealing mainly with insurance companies, and matters of that ilk, the Committee on Banking and Commerce is mainly occupied in the study of Intermediate Credits for Agriculture, which subject was referred to it in the form of the resolution presented to the House some little time ago, on motion of the writer of this article. This question is of the greater importance at the present time by reason of the unsatisfactory condition of the wheat market, which will turn the thoughts of many of our farmers toward dairying and general mixed farming, which in turn may in many cases involve an additional outlay of capital, necessitating credit advances, which should be, and at the present time are not available in a form definitely suitable for that particular purpose.

Space will not permit a detailed survey of all committee activities, including Railways, Private Bills, etc.,



ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

(Continued on page 34)

Amendment to Resources Agreement Reserves Equal Rights With Saskatchewan

Any Additional Benefits Which May Accrue to Sister Province Will Be Obtained by Alberta Also—Assembly Accepts Amendment in Committee. Education of Soldiers' Children—Debate on Public Accounts Inquiry

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, April 2.—Premier Brownlee informed the Assembly today that Premier King had confirmed by letter his wire agreeing to amend the Natural Resources agreement to provide that any additional benefits which may accrue to the Province of Saskatchewan through the negotiations should also inure to the Province of Alberta. The amendment he submitted to the Assembly passed the committee with the assurance given by the Premier at the request of Col. Weaver that the bill would be re-committed if it was so desired. It reads as follows:

The agreement set out in the schedule hereto is hereby approved, subject to the proviso that, in addition to the rights accruing hereunder to the Province of Alberta, the said Province shall be entitled to such further rights, if any, with respect to the subject matter of the said agreement, as are required to be vested in the said Province in order that it may enjoy rights equal to those which may be conferred upon or reserved to the Province of Saskatchewan under any agreement upon a like subject matter hereafter approved and confirmed in the same manner as the said agreement.

Getting down to work without form or ceremony other than the usual opening prayer the Legislature found itself confronted this afternoon after its eleven days holiday with an order paper carrying two bills still in the second reading stage, seven standing in the Committee of the Whole Assembly and eighteen awaiting third reading. Of these last four were re-committed to the Committee of the Whole during the afternoon, while three new bills were introduced and given first and second readings.

The afternoon sitting provided no excitement within the Chamber; but a parade of several hundreds of unemployed arrived just as the Premier was commencing his explanation of the developments of the recess in the matter of the transfer of natural resources; and the cheers with which they announced their arrival caused the Chamber to be almost emptied in certain sections. For about an hour the work of passing bills through committee was continued, while a considerable proportion of the private members listened to speeches of communistic leaders and others denouncing, in front of the seat of government, everybody in authority from the Cabinet to the Labor members and others.

The last half hour of the afternoon was carried on in formal session, while George Webster, Liberal member for Calgary, reopened the debate on the report of the Public Accounts Committee's enquiry into the operations of the Co-operative Credit Societies and the Guarantees given by the Government to co-operative marketing societies under the bill of 1929. Mr. Webster resumed the debate at the evening sitting, at which he presented an amendment offering a substitute report. He was supported by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Duggan but opposed by Mr. Reid and the Premier. The matter occupied the whole of the evening, Fred White, Labor leader, adjourning the debate at 10.45.

Messrs. Webster, Shaw and Duggan contended that the report of the committee as moved by the Premier confined itself too closely to the recital of the history of the Donatville society, the Liberal members holding the view that the Treasury Department had been lax in its administration. This was denied

by Mr. Reid and the Premier, the latter taking the ground that the critics admitted the inability of any Government to guard against irregularity due to the personal equation.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN

The rules of the Assembly were suspended at the opening of the afternoon sitting to allow Provincial Treasurer R. G. Reid to introduce a bill for an Act Respecting the Education of Soldiers' Children. Mr. Reid read the report of a committee's investigation into the matter which concluded that to provide the necessary money to give assistance to soldier's children would necessitate the expenditure of some \$100,000.00 a year for some years. The committee considered this a responsibility of the Dominion Government, but had decided to recommend an expenditure by the Province for the purpose of \$10,000.00 for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and the bill had been prepared to implement that recommendation.

The bill provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a board consisting of three persons who shall act without remuneration for a period of three years and be eligible for reappointment. This board shall be charged with the duty of applying moneys received under the provisions of the act for the purpose of providing higher educational facilities for the children of soldiers who enlisted for service in the Great War who were resident in the Province at the time of their enlistment. Regulations necessary for the guidance and direction of the board in the distribution of the moneys and defining the educational facilities to be provided are subject to order in council.

AMENDMENT TO STOCK INSPECTION ACT

An Act to Amend the Stock Inspection Act of 1922 was introduced by the Hon. George Hoadley. It provides that every butcher shall keep a record of all meat animals slaughtered by him or at his direction or purchased by him, naming therein the person from whom the meat animals were obtained, and his place of

residence, and the age, sex, brands (if any), and markings of any such meat animals. A butcher is defined by an amendment as being "any person carrying on the business of dealer in the flesh of cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry," all of which are included in the term "meat animals" in the act, thus broadening the application of the act.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, made an attempt to get the Government to commit themselves as to the possibility or otherwise of an election, but was told that there were matters pending in both Provincial and Dominion houses which might affect the decision. He was assured by the Premier, however, that "most complete notice would be given."

EXPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS

A statement was given to the Assembly by the Premier with respect to export of natural gas, announcing that subject to certain conditions the Provincial Government had approved of the exportation of such gas "that cannot be sold or economically used or stored within Canada."

Application had been made some time ago, said the Premier, by the Range Oil and Gas Company, to export gas from a structure near the International Boundary, and a license to do the same had been granted. The Dominion had now under consideration a further application from the same company to export from the Turner Valley field. Mr. Brownlee assured the Assembly that consent to such license being granted would only be given "after making all allowances for the amount of gas required for domestic purposes, and that might be used in any probable industrial development and after allowing for reasonable conservation methods." The joint committee appointed by the Provincial and Dominion Governments had concluded that there would still be a wastage even when this had been done. The applicants for license, the Premier stated, had asked for the absolute right of renewal for a period of twenty-one years. The Province had declined to consent, and the Premier had been informed since that the license had been granted for one year only. A royalty would be payable to the Province under such license, whether the gas was exported from private or from Government lands. The Board of Public Utilities Commissioners would have absolute jurisdiction in these matters, over the operations of the companies.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS INQUIRY

Apparently desiring that the Assembly should not accuse him of any sinister attempt to discredit the Government, Mr. Webster prefaced his speech on the subject of the Public Accounts enquiry with an explanation of the manner in which his attention had been focussed on the credit societies. Perusing the report, he had noticed that large sums were outstanding among the northern societies. The outstanding debit balance of the Donatville society had particularly at-

tracted him, and in the members' committee room afterwards he had enquired as to its whereabouts. The answers to his questions on the order paper had brought him to the conclusion that the whole matter should be aired. Since the enquiry had begun he had been deluged with letters, phone calls and personal interviews on the subject.

Mr. Webster characterized the report of the committee as "too vague, too indefinite, not specific and confined almost wholly to the case of the Donatville society." The Premier, said Mr. Webster, had made much in committee of the inability of any government or big business institution to guard fully against "the personal equation." He, Mr. Webster, agreed with this, and would have made no comment on the argument were it not for the fact that the Donatville case was not the only one. He then dealt with the case of the Minburn society, which had been investigated as far back as 1925. He read from the auditor's report of that investigation to uphold his contention that there had been serious laxity on the part of the Treasury Department. The act had been violated in that society's case also by the purchase of land by moneys advanced under the guarantee.

Floundering somewhat in an attempt to prove that the misuse of credit was a more serious matter than the handing over of cash, Mr. Webster amused the Assembly but came back at the subject after the dinner recess by saying that many people were inclined to treat lightly obligations incurred which had the backing of governments. He held also that members of the committee had prevented the securing of definite information with regard to the operation of the Edmonton and Calgary Co-operative Milk associations. He was of the opinion that in both these instances the co-operatives were carrying on the milk business at a considerable loss and were either covering up those losses by taking returns from the butter end of the business or were using the money guaranteed for capital expenditures for operating expenses.

Premier Brownlee: On what authority does my honorable friend make such a statement?

Mr. Webster: It is too bad that when a witness was before the committee who could have given definite information on the subject members objected to questions.

The Premier: My honorable friend is aware that there are milk concerns in Calgary, for instance, which are doing business with no greater volume than the co-operative and on the same terms; does he assert that they are losing money?

WEBSTER MOVES HIS AMENDMENT

Mr. Webster in reply said that he did not think that these firms had as great a capital commitment. He then offered his amendment which called for a re-opening of the subject in committee and the adoption of a substitute report, the main items of which after reference to the case of the Donatville society are as follows:

"1. That this whole colonization scheme was ill considered, unwise and unsound, and should not have been instituted.

"2. That there has been a lack of effective supervision.

"3. That the applications for loan do not detail the purposes for which the loan is asked.

"4. That monies so secured have been improperly used in paying the purchase price of land.

"5. That the Treasury Department has not exercised control over the Supervisor's actions.

"6. That the Provincial Auditor has not complied with the provisions of Section 71 of The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, except in those cases where he has received special instructions from the Provincial Treasurer.

"Your committee has also had evidence before it showing that the Government guarantee has been used by other credit societies for the purposes of securing advances to certain of its members, such advances having been used either in purchasing land, or in making payments on the purchase price of land.

"Your committee has also considered the procedure adopted in securing the Government's guarantee under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act, 1929. The evidence shows that the applicants make no detailed statement in writing, showing the specific purposes for which the money advanced is to be used. In addition, your committee finds that the Government guarantee to the advancing bank in such cases is limited only as to amount and is continuing in character.

"Your committee therefore recommends that:

"1. A thorough and complete audit and check up of the financial affairs of every credit society in the Province should be undertaken at once, a full report thereon to be made to the Provincial Treasurer, and such report to be tabled at the next session of the Legislature.

"2. That every application for an advance where a Government guarantee is proposed to be asked, whether under The Co-operative Credit Act or The Co-operative Associations Marketing Guarantee Act, 1929, should be in writing and should specify in detail the exact purposes for which such advance is to be used, one copy of such application in every case to be forwarded to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

"3. That in the interest of the societies and organizations themselves, most thorough and complete supervision and audit should at all times be maintained, in order that the beneficial objects of the Acts may not be imperilled.

"4. That the Government should carefully consider the form of guarantee to be given to the advancing bank."

J. T. SHAW OFFERS CRITICISM

J. T. Shaw stated that to him the Donatville case was only the outward and visible sign that the whole system of co-operative societies was going to ruin. He had no doubt that with an election in the offing the Premier would assert that the Liberal members had undertaken this enquiry because they were opposed to co-operative activities (the Premier: Hear, Hear. Much laughter.) Mr. Shaw put himself on record as being in favor not only of short term credits but of long term credits as well. He strongly contended, however, that there had been lack of effective supervision in the case of the credit societies and that in the case of the Calgary Milk Co-operative there had been the same laxity. He had looked through the files and had found no request in writing. Presumably the requests had been given verbally through the supervisor, Mr. Malin. The guarantee in this case was continuing, was general in character and limited only in amount. He held that every application should be made in writing, and a system of post auditing maintained.

The Premier: Does the honorable member admit that it is desirable to avoid delay and that a post audit if maintained might not prevent a similar condition again arising if the supervisor should make an error in judgment?

Mr. Shaw: He might be able to get away with it for a while; but not for long.

Continuing, Mr. Shaw held that the supervisor should not have uncontrolled authority; but that in the case of the larger amounts his decision should be subject to ratification by the Treasurer. He did not, however, wish to impose regulations which would retard action in the case of proper applications. He desired to prevent the impairment of the effectiveness of the acts.

MERELY ATTEMPT TO AROUSE DISTRUST

Hon. R. G. Reid said that he had concluded after listening to the speeches of Messrs. Webster and Shaw that there was little to the whole thing except an attempt to arouse suspicion and distrust. This would be the effect of the alternative report submitted through the amendment.

The facts were that the Government had taken action in the matter to remedy conditions before the Assembly had convened.

Mr. Percival had been appointed supervisor for the whole Province and was making a complete investigation into the workings of the societies. When that investigation was complete it would be shown that Alberta had one of the strongest credit society organizations in Canada. In Manitoba the losses under a similar act had run into millions.

Answering Mr. Webster, the Provincial Treasurer stated that the use of credit in the case of the Minburn society had in all instances involving payments on land been undertaken to strengthen the economic position of the farmer and of the society. He believed these transactions to be entirely within the spirit of the law. If he had felt otherwise he would long ago have submitted an amendment to the act which would have brought the letter of the law into line with the need. These societies had salvaged hundreds of farmers from financial difficulties and placed them in independent positions. There was no occasion to get panicky about conditions. The north was a mixed farming country where it required more capital to conduct operations; and the excessive carry-over of the northern societies this year was due to crop conditions. An investigation would show that similar effects had temporarily followed the dry years experienced formerly by the south.

Mr. Reid reminded the Assembly that the societies had accumulated a subscribed capital of \$177,000 and a reserve fund of over \$20,000, and declared that the security held against loans was twice or three times the loan in all cases except that of Donatville.

As for the marketing organizations, said he in conclusion, the only three of them which had as yet completed a fiscal period had showed an equity not of 15 per cent as required by the act, but of 40 per cent, and that in the course of the first year's operations.

PREMIER EXAMINES OPPOSITION CRITICISM

Premier Brownlee held that to send out the auditor to maintain a continuous supervision of all societies operating under these acts would necessitate increasing the staff of the auditor's department five or ten times. He considered that the auditor's function was not that of a detective. It was his business to take

the audited statements of the societies themselves and indicate any danger he might there detect.

"Surely," said the Premier, addressing himself to Mr. Webster, "one who aspires some day to the office of Provincial Treasurer does not seriously maintain that there is no difference between a guarantee and a loan? In the case of the Wheat Pool guarantees for instance, is there no difference between a guarantee which at the worst can involve the Province in the loss of one million dollars and a loan covering operations involving thirty or forty millions?"

Mr. Shaw, the Premier asserted, had answered all the questions involved in this matter by his admission that there should be no delay which would block the purpose of one of these societies seeking government assistance. In the last analysis the Government had to depend upon the judgment of some one man. The best possible protection was afforded by sending a man down to the very spot to pass upon the validity of the application.

This was another case, the Premier contended, of endeavoring to fix blame upon a Minister because in all his far-flung administration some one thing had gone wrong. Could he, himself, be held accountable for all the details of all the labor bureaus and the operations of mine inspectors which came under him as Minister of Labor?

Answering a question from Mr. Shaw as to whether the purchase of land came within the act, the Premier said that in many acts being administered *it was necessary to depart from the strictly legal interpretation of the letter in order to fulfill the spirit and afterwards come into the Legislature with amendments and make these retroactive.* He held that a loan based upon land security is a short term loan and better security than horses and cattle.

Mr. Weaver: Will the Government approve in future of loans upon land under this act?

The Premier: If after Mr. Percival has made his investigation and report it is found desirable to do so, a bill to amend the act will be brought in and made retroactive.

WHY MAKE HARD FOR GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST?

"Why," said he in conclusion, "if the Liberal members are so desirous, of assisting co-operation as they profess, do they continually make it so hard for the Government to assist them?" The Government had been blocked, handicapped and stayed in every conceivable way. He reminded the Liberal members that the Liberal Government in control prior to 1921 had fostered the Alberta Co-operative Elevators in a way similar to that now being used by the present administration under the Co-operative Marketing Societies Guarantee Act of 1929. The Government of that day had not harassed the co-operative elevators by bringing their officers before the Public Accounts Committee. Besides, the facts were that the warehouses being built and held as security under the act were far better security than the country elevators built by the co-operative efforts of years ago.

D. M. Duggan thought the Government might better have admitted injury had been done, as they had already disclosed their intention to prevent its recurrence. He admitted that in any big enterprise things of this nature were likely to happen. He commended the Liberal members on having brought the

matter to the attention of the Assembly; and thought that in view of the record of previous Liberal administrations it had required considerable courage. It was really fortunate that no worse condition had been disclosed. He thought the amended report offered by Mr. Webster was substantially accurate, and particularly believed that a complete audit was desirable.

Fred White adjourned the debate hoping, he said, to frame an amendment to which his group could subscribe as he found difficulty in supporting either the report as submitted or the amended report offered. He emphatically disagreed with Mr. Webster in the suggestion that money designed for capital expenditure had been used for operating expenses in the case of the marketing societies.

Fourth Session of Sixth Legislative Assembly of Alberta Closes

Natural Resources Bill Adopted in Final Form—School Bill Withdrawn by Minister for the Present—Public Accounts Committee's Report Adopted, with Labor Amendment

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, April 3.—Winding up a strenuous two days with an evening sitting of three and a half hours' length, the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Alberta closed its fourth session at 11:30 on Thursday, April 3rd. The Natural Resources Bill and the bill to amend the School Act, which at the time of adjournment on March 21st were the principal items of legislation remaining at the end of seven weeks of sittings, occupied little time. The School Bill was withdrawn. The debate on the report of the Public Accounts Committee in connection with the operations of co-operative societies, which took up the greater part of the first day, was concluded early on Thursday afternoon, the Government being upheld by the adoption of the report with a vote of forty-four to nine, a Labor amendment being accepted.

Apart from this the most stubbornly contested matter of the two days' sittings was the clause of the bill amending the Edmonton City Charter which has to do with the Wednesday half holiday. All corners of the Assembly were at variance on this matter, C. L. Gibbs, Labor member for Edmonton, who sponsored the bill, finding himself opposed by Attorney General Lymburn, S. A. Garson, U.F.A., Col. Weaver and D. M. Duggan, and supported the Premier, J. T. Shaw, Fred White, R. H. Parkyn, and A. Smeaton. The debate waxed warm at times, Mr. Gibbs in the early stages showing a disposition to impute wrong motives to his opponents, especially to the Attorney General, for which he expressed some contrition before the bill had passed out of committee. With the assistance of the Premier, Mr. Gibbs succeeded in retaining the compulsory Wednesday half holiday for the four summer months; but was defeated along with the Premier by a narrow margin in an endeavor to make it binding upon the city council to hold a new plebiscite upon the matter before making any change in the by-law which provides for the half holiday all the other months of the year except December. The amended act now leaves it at the option of the council as to whether the store clerks shall have their holidays all on the same day or have the half day at different times at the discretion of their employers on a plan worked out by the council.

The extension of the use of the Wheat Board Surplus Monies to loans and grants to co-operatives rather than for strictly educational purposes as provided for in an amendment sponsored by Hon. George Hoadley, held up progress for some time. The bill was passed without division.

Parades of the unemployed and the measures taken by the police to prevent disturbance of the business of the Legislature added an element of excitement to the two days. The business of Thurs-

day evening was conducted with all galleries emptied except the press gallery. Fred White made a special plea for the continuance of assistance and relief employment and was assured of such by the Premier.

In an interval following the discussion on unemployment, Mr. Baker withdrew his bill for the proposed new School Act.

WHITE MOVES AMENDMENT ON CREDITS MATTER

Mr. White, resuming the debate on the Public Accounts enquiry, said that the Labor group concurred in part with the statements of Mr. Webster. They felt that the report of the committee dealt too exclusively with the Donatville case, but on the other hand they were unable to subscribe to the strictures levelled at the Government in connection with the co-operative marketing society guarantees. He therefore moved an amendment to the report of the committee as follows:

"Your Committee recommends that the provisions of Section 71 of The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act be complied with, and that an audited report of all societies organized under The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, as required by the said Section, be presented at the commencement of the next session of this Legislature, with such recommendations in respect to any, or all, as the supervisor may deem necessary to place such societies in a satisfactory financial position."

Col. Weaver agreed that this was good, but objected that it did not go far enough; and took exception to the Premier's complaint about the tactics of the opposition groups with respect to the co-operatives. If the co-operatives would be injured by a little criticism, then there was something wrong, he said. Even the Wheat Pool officials had made mistakes. He thought that the co-operatives needed experienced men who could give a strong business administration.

Premier Brownlee agreed to Mr. White's amendment. It was the desire of the

Government, said he, to put the societies in the best possible shape and to give the public confidence in them.

Mr. Shaw said he was not to be deterred from pressing for Mr. Webster's amendment by "any thimble-rigging." He believed that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Speaker maintained that the White amendment was in order, and put the question. The U.F.A. group, all present except four, and all six Labor members, voted for the amendment, and the same division was accepted for the Webster amendment and the amended motion, the Liberals and Conservatives standing together in each case.

AMENDMENTS TO EDMONTON CHARTER

Introducing an amendment to his bill amending the Edmonton City charter, C. L. Gibbs stated that he had warned the city council at the time of undertaking to sponsor it that he would move for the deletion of Section Ten. This clause, he explained, gave to the council the right to set aside the regular Wednesday half holiday for stores which had been established by a plebiscite at the December elections of 1929, at which out of 17,800 votes 10,901 had been cast in favor of that holiday for all months of the year except December. He reviewed the history of the struggle for this holiday for the past ten years. The plebiscite had been perfectly clear; but the council by casting vote of the mayor, were now asking the Legislature to do something by means of this clause which they themselves did not dare to do. He pointed out that it would be extremely difficult even with an army of inspectors to properly safeguard the right of a retail store clerk to a half day holiday each week if that day were set by his employer and varied from time to time. It would be as much as his or her job would be worth to make any complaint.

R. H. Parkyn supported Mr. Gibbs. The Assembly had given to the cities powers of self government and the plebiscite was clear and distinct, the majority being 4002 in favor of Wednesday afternoon closing.

Col. Weaver differed from the two Labor speakers as to the clarity of the plebiscite. He himself had voted for the by-law as he did not wish to deprive workers of their holiday but there should, he contended, have been alternative proposals. He held that the council were the elected representatives of the people and should have the ear of the Assembly. He further held that it was not in the interest of the clerks themselves to force the merchants to give a half day holiday. Merchants would lose business as a consequence and reduce their staff.

S. A. Carson, a U.F.A. member whose constituency of Sturgeon touches the city, maintained that the decision in this matter should be left to the elected representatives of the city. He had found that not all the clerks were in favor of uniform half-day closing. Some of the young ladies, for instance, wished to be able to do some shopping during the holiday. He also contended that many farmers forgot about the half holiday and came in from the country only to find the stores closed after having made a trip of as much as fifty miles.

Attorney General Lymburn opposed the deletion of the clause. He was not speaking for the Government in the matter, however. He noted that Mr. Gibbs had said no word for the retail merchants, the people most concerned. It might mean failure to some of these men who

were now passing through difficult times. He praised the merchants and avowed that they were a fair minded class.

Mr. Gibbs came back at the Attorney General with the remark that all attempts to secure a better standard of living for the workers had been opposed by such blue ruin arguments. The important thing to him was that a retail clerk should have the opportunity to enjoy the fellowship of his or her fellows while on holiday.

J. T. Shaw declared himself as standing by the expressed will of the people as shown by the plebiscite of December. He was of the opinion, however, that the clerks would have done well to have accepted the compromise arrangement. He explained that he was not speaking for other members of his party.

PREMIER SUPPORTS BILL; DEFENDS LYMBURN

The Premier stated that he had hoped for an amicable solution of these difficulties during the recess. Like Mr. Shaw he believed that a compromise would have been better. He defended Mr. Lymburn against any charge of being unfair. He was anything but the type of man that Mr. Gibbs would have pictured him. He himself, however, differed from him in this matter.

Mr. Brownlee pointed out that there was no uniformity among the Provinces nor yet in the cities on this question. Calgary and Lethbridge had apparently found the half-holiday the year round quite satisfactory. He did not believe that the Legislature was justified in taking the stand required by Section Ten. He believed that in Alberta, where the summers are so short, there should be a community holiday at least during the summer months. He was chary at guessing the intent of a people after they had voted in plebiscite and would not give to the council the authority to disregard the expression of their will. A model city charter was a possibility next session; but even if none were enacted he would bring in a bill for a law providing for the summer community holiday applicable to all cities.

Mr. Duggan contended that the Legislature should not be called upon to act as judge between the people of the city and their elected council. He differed with Mr. Weaver in that he believed the plebiscite to have been quite well understood. The council, however, would be accountable to the people who elected them; and he would leave the responsibility in their hands.

Mr. Gibbs' motion to delete the clause was defeated by a standing vote, Chairman McKeen announcing the vote as twenty-one to twenty-two. The bill was allowed to stand till the evening session.

AMENDMENT OF STOCK INSPECTION ACT

Before adjournment the committee dealt with several clauses of the Stock Inspection Act, the purposes of the amendment to which were explained by Hon. George Hoadley. Mr. Claypool, who is head of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Livestock Producers, objected to a provision of the old act which exacts a five cent fee for inspection both for entering and leaving the stock yards. This toll, in the case of cattle passing through the yards to feed lots before slaughter, amounted to fifteen cents a head, and had, he contended, a tendency to discourage the use of the open yard. It was in the interests of the producers that as many head as possible should

come upon the yards to encourage competitive bidding. Mr. Claypool was supported in this by Mr. Brown of High River and Mr. Sparks of Wetaskiwin. Gordon Forster of Handhills expressed the opinion that inspection on shipping out was of much value.

Mr. Hoadley stated that if the stock yards were immediately adjacent to the slaughter house there would be no serious objection to the single fee. The revenue to the Department was not much; though, he pointed out that the Act and the Brand Act were operated at a loss. He felt that the important thing was to give stockmen protection against thieving. It had been found many times that the cattle which came back from a feed lot were not always identical with those which had passed through the yard in the first place.

Mr. Brown: What good is the inspection for the 60 per cent who do not use a brand.

Mr. Hoadley: There should be a more universal use of the brand. This business of cattle stealing in Alberta is quite serious. The inspection service is there and anyone can have a brand who so desires. Thieving is made easy by those who will not brand.

At the opening of the evening session the only occupant of the galleries other than the press gallery was a well known woman magistrate. Gradually the speaker's gallery in which she was sitting filled. Fred White, Labor leader, arose immediately the Speaker was seated and asked why, seeing that the public had been refused admission by the police on account of a parade of the unemployed during the afternoon, at which they had signified their intention of filling the galleries these privileged persons had been given admission. The Premier in a subdued voice stated that he had no personal control over the galleries. First one member and then another apologized for having brought in a personal friend, with the result that the occupants of the gallery, by that time some ten or twelve in number, saw that they had created unwittingly an awkward situation and, led by the woman magistrate, left the gallery, so that the final sitting of the Legislature was conducted with no spectators but the press, official and unofficial.

Mr. Hoadley introduced a bill providing that the trustees of the Wheat Board Money Trust shall be empowered, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

To make grants and advances by way of loan, out of the said sum of money, and the interest thereon, upon such terms as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe, to any society incorporated under "The Co-operative Associations Act," or "The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act" if, in the opinion of the Board, the making of any such grants or advances is conducive to the development and encouragement of co-operative trading either generally or in the case of the Association to which such advance is made. Provided that the total amount of all grants, and of all advances at any time made which have not been repaid, shall not exceed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars."

J. T. Shaw asked what associations the Government had in mind. Mr. Hoadley explained the necessities of such organizations as the proposed Co-operative Oil Pool and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association. Mr. Shaw expressed the opinion that these co-operative enterprises could not survive unless they were

on a sound business basis. He held that they should repay such advances or loans at the earliest opportunity. He thought that education in co-operation was a worthy and desirable purpose, but that the fund should be held primarily for that.

GRANTS ON LOANS FOR WORKING FUNDS

Mr. Webster desired to know what departure from past practice the bill proposed; and Mr. Hoadley explained that whereas advances had been made in the past to cover organization activities in the case of new co-operative enterprises it would by this amendment be possible, for instance, to enable the Co-operative Wholesale to do more effective trading by loaning the association a sum for trading purposes. The Premier assured the Assembly that the board of trustees would exercise judgment and would use the money at all times for the benefit of the people. The 1929 Guarantee Act, he stated, was for the purpose of enabling capital expenditures for buildings, etc. This amendment would enable grants and loans for working funds. To provide initial working capital might make possible a demonstration of success in harmony with the purpose for which the fund was originally created. Mr. Webster said that he was not confident about the affairs of some of the marketing associations. He thought that if they were doing so well as they were said to be they should not require any loan. The bill was advanced to third reading and passed without amendment.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN ALBERTA

At this stage Fred White asked permission to revert to orders of the day and brought up as a matter of public importance the unemployment situation. He stated that without doubt there were those who were suffering real hardship due to lack of sustained employment. It had been reported to him that some had been sent to jail on charges of vagrancy because they had declined to take jobs provided for them which had practically no wages attached. He thought that something should be done to equalize working hours more. In the oil industry men were working seven days a week.

Mr. White paid hearty tribute to the Alberta Government's attempts to help this difficult situation. Members of the Labor party had been out to the Government's brushing camps north of Edmonton and had found the conditions very good. He pleaded that the Government would continue its interest in this serious problem and be generous in its treatment. He urged that no time be lost in calling the conference on the unemployment situation.

Premier Brownlee presented some facts in the situation, that showed the difficulty with which the Government had to contend. The more generous the Government became the greater its difficulties. Men migrated to places where they received the best treatment. There were those who preferred to live in the city. It had been discovered that for every one who would go out to a government camp, there were twenty-five or thirty who would go off the relief list rather than leave the city. Single men on the relief list in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary had almost entirely disappeared. Every spring there was an influx of men to the cities and this spring the condition had been aggravated by the coming of men from San Francisco and Toronto to or-

ganize the unemployed. The officials of the Government had made a check-up of the crowd that paraded and had found that many of them were not in need of relief. No agreement would be made with such leaders or any men who were there for purposes that did not tend to improve the situation. In answer to Mr. Parkyn, Mr. Brownlee stated that it was true that the Government had asked officials to scrutinize the cases of men who had been on the relief list for several previous years in particular. No man was refused relief for that reason alone, however. Answering Col. Weaver, the Premier stated that the Government has spent some \$243,000 for relief; but that the work done on the whole had an economic value.

ONLY SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

C. L. Gibbs took the occasion to state that while he was not reproaching this Government, the whole situation only showed more clearly than ever the stupidity of the present economic organization of society. There were great possibilities of wealth in Alberta. Granaries and elevators were bulging and yet people were hungry. No Legislature could find a solution to these problems till the whole problem of the distribution of wealth had been investigated and was understood.

Andrew Smeaton drew attention to the fact that despite the unemployment situation, arrangements were being completed in his constituency of Lethbridge to bring in more workers for the beet fields. These people only drifted into the towns at the

end of a short season and accentuated the problem. He urged that the activities of the employment agencies be closely investigated. D. M. Duggan drew attention to similar activities in Edmonton. In reply the Premier said that he had protested recently when Mr. Egan, the Deputy Minister of Immigration, had stated there were some immigrants still coming to fulfill outstanding agreements. He admitted that the beet industry constituted a peculiar problem. His position was that Alberta did not want anybody from anywhere till the powers of absorption of the Province were fully exercised.

The voting on the half-holiday clause of the Edmonton City charter then took place in committee, with the results previously mentioned. A last minute attempt was made by the Labor group to defeat the clause at the third reading, thereby compelling the city council to abide by the decision of the people in the plebiscite of December, thus retaining the Wednesday half holiday for eleven months of the year. Only one other member, W. M. Washburn, U.F.A., Stony Plain, stood with them.

While awaiting the entrance of the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Brownlee expressed his appreciation of the way in which the opposition had conducted the debate throughout the sitting and his personal regret that Mr. Shaw would not be there as leader at the next session. Mr. Shaw thanked the Premier for his courteous reference and voiced his own regret that circumstances prevented him from continuing in active political life.

Minister of Education Withdraws School Bill for Present

Further Opportunity to Consider Measure—Series of Conferences to Be Held During Coming Year

In announcing the withdrawal of the School Bill just before the close of the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, Hon. Perren Baker said:

"At the last session of the Legislature I introduced a revision of the School Act, in which the essential change from the law as it now stands was the formation of larger units for the purposes of taxation and administration. In introducing the bill at that time, I made it quite clear that the Government had no thought of taking the bill to a vote, but it was only desired to have the bill before the public for general discussion during the balance of the year.

"In the interval between the two sessions, the bill was the subject of much discussion throughout the whole Province. Following that discussion as closely as possible, we came to the conclusion that while the bill was well received in some districts, there was undoubtedly a great deal of apprehension and opposition in many other parts of the Province, and that public opinion had not been brought to that point of unanimity which we believe necessary for the successful carrying out of any social reform.

"We therefore turned our attention to a modified form of the principle of the larger unit and at this session introduced the bill now before the house providing for the permissive grouping of school districts into larger units. This bill has been discussed during the present session and has been the subject of intensive con-

sideration by the Government during the brief recess of the past ten days.

"We have reason to believe that this bill has not met, and will not meet, with the same opposition as the previous bill, but representations have come from many sources that in view of the importance of any legislation affecting schools or school administration, the public should have a further opportunity to consider the terms of this bill before it is finally enacted by the Legislature.

Principle of Democratic Government

"This Government has considered it a fundamental principle of democratic Government that any wide change or reform of a social nature can only rest successfully upon the understanding and intelligent support of a large percentage of the people, and that whatever might be the views of Ministers, no legislation should be passed seriously affecting social institutions, the end of which may be defeated or hindered by prejudice arising from misunderstanding.

"If the principle urged in Part XVI of this Bill is to succeed, it must have the whole-hearted support of a large majority of the people. Without that support no Government would be justified in passing legislation which would in any way radically alter the present school administration. Believing, as we do, in this principle of Government, we have concluded that it is advisable to stand the bill over to enable the public to consider its terms more fully, and not to attempt

to press the bill to a conclusion at this session. In reaching this decision we have been guided also by the fact that this bill deals with a number of general administrative changes not included in last year's bill which was only drafted for the purpose of getting a certain idea before the people.

"During the year there will be held a

series of conferences with teachers' and trustees' organizations and other Provincial organizations interested in educational matters. One Department of the Government has already commenced its work with the municipal organizations, hoping to work out a larger unit for municipal purposes, which may have some effect upon the educational district as well.

"At another session of the Legislature the Government expects to complete the revision of the School Act, but desires to make it clear that it will not attempt to force the principle of any larger unit upon the public, other than by educational effort, unless there is very substantial evidence that the general public is prepared to support such a change."

The Canadian Pool and the World Situation

One of the Most Economically Operated Businesses in the Empire—Need for a Co-operative Baptism of Fire—Prof. Ottewell's Vision of 50 Cent Wheat—Two Amazing Experiments



By JAMES P. WATSON

The passing years have proved the Wheat Pool to be one of the most economically operated businesses within the confines of Empire. Its administration costs have never exceeded one cent per bushel, the highest in fact having been fifty-two one hundredths. Still, the passing years have demonstrated one further feature of vital importance, and that is that no co-operative enterprise can be fully effective under the incentive of business efficiency and administrative economy alone.

There is something fascinating about mass action, the pride that is born of splendid self surrender, of sinking one's apparent interests for the greater good of the whole. I know of no joy to compare with the aftermath of such a surrender, and the fine feeling of greater security engendered by the thought that one is standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder with others who have hit the same sunlit path. To one who has drank deep of this altruistic wine there can be no inducement whatever to break step or turn aside.

* * *

So, then, the true need of a co-operative is a baptism—of fire it may be—expressed in intelligent zeal for a cause rather than a low aim for economic betterment only. Mind you, I'm not belittling economic betterment, but merely restating an old truth, "seek first the kingdom of true co-operation and economic betterment will be added unto you." The spirit of co-operation must have free course if mankind is to be ultimately glorified.

Some of us have proud memories of 1923. In that historic year we crossed swords with stupidity and won our way to saner methods in marketing. Step by step we chased back the cloud of moratoriums and other subtle expediences until we farm folks could breathe freely and find economic footing on the firm ground of mutual help. That glorious achievement had lapsed into the limbo of the past, and what had been a marvellous thing to us in 1923, had become a matter-of-fact something that seemed to have always been to growers in 1923.

* * *

Enter the spring of 1930. Months of propaganda against the Pool which at first had left the farmers wide-eyed in wonderment culminated in a rebirth of the spirit of 1923. Everywhere the fieldmen went they found the way prepared by the Locals, as though the tocsin had sounded or the fiery cross had flitted from hill to hill. Radios and pleasant firesides were forsaken as men and women gathered to discuss the latest developments in the marketing of their products.

Not once did we find any sign of halting. Hardship and lack we found in many places where the drouth last year had done its harm, but of doubt as to the future of the Pool or any wavering in loyalty towards it there were no visible signs.

* * *

Not for a long time have we had so many non-pool growers present at meetings. Amazement is the word which can best express the attitude of this class of farmer. Hundreds of them have learned how inadequate is their knowledge of the situation when pitted against trained manipulators. Hundreds of them caught by the subtle appeal of two dollar wheat, induced to hold and take an advance, and then sold out when the slump came. Were it not for the fact that this has dealt a cruel blow at the economic security of our farm industry, one would be tempted to laugh indeed.

Still, is it not also something to wonder at that the Pool stands with ever open arms to receive these prodigals and help them save what can be saved from the wreck caused by stubbornness. Once in a while one hears in a day's march the expression "let them take their medicine." But on the whole there is no vindictiveness in the heart of a true co-operator.

* * *

What a fine thing is a reserve. In times when all is well it is wise to set aside even an infinitesimally small portion for a rainy day, and that applies also when the rainy day happens to be a drouth. This year many people lack seed. Often during the last month the fieldman has had to face the appeal that the Pool do something. The delegates tried to work out some kind of scheme last November whereby each member would contribute a minimum quantity of wheat at each local elevator, but nothing feasible could be arrived at. Time has shown the need to be more pressing than was suspected last fall.

In five years the small deduction of one per cent of the gross selling price set up in Alberta a commercial reserve of over two million dollars. This has been a mighty handy thing for the Pool to have. There is scope along similar lines for the creation of some kind of voluntary seed reserve, for there is no assurance that certain parts of the Province will not now and then not only need seed but need good seed. Co-operation can be made to accomplish this.

* * *

And now the vision of fifty cent wheat "at a profit." The seer this time is Professor Ottewell, of Alberta University. Machinery and more machinery. Bigger and better farms. Two bushels where only one grew before and at half the cost

of doing it. There is no denying the trend toward that objective. But, unfortunately, it is not indigenous to Canada. It is world-wide. The only difference is that the price of the machine is higher in Canada, due to certain influences that have been catalogued by experts.

But when we have scrapped labor in all walks of life, including farming, who will buy the wheat, even if it is fifty per cent less in cost? Will we by that time have a universal dole, so that the world's unemployed can still have their bread and butter irrespective of whether they work or not. If every producing country can raise fifty cent wheat by doubling production, will deficit countries consume at the ratio of two bushels instead of one as formerly because of cheapened costs?

Then, again, I wonder if high-power machinery and extended acres really bring down the cost of production. We can look back one generation and find folks raising sixty-cent wheat and making good. We can come on down the decades and record our own experience. Sixty-cent wheat left a trail of debt, and yet we produced three times as much as did our predecessors. When one needs fifteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of modern machinery, the quarter-section is too small a unit. When one spreads out, therefore, the cost of land is too high for the production of cheap wheat. Theoretically, more power, less labor, more timely operation should spell cheaper production. But that it works out in practice is an open question. This spring I saw, on one of the largest farms in the north, the tractors neatly stacked away, and the eight, ten and twelve-horse teams getting ready for the season. That does not lessen labor by very much, but the operator of this particular farm is a genius for figuring operating costs, and his work is based on practical experience. This farm is not a hundred miles from Professor Ottewell's doorstep. Of course, it may be that even in that case with horse-power production costs could well be down on fifty cents. Time will have to decide.

* * *

Two amazing experiments are being carried out in the realm of agriculture. One is in that land of mystery, the Soviet republic. Here the experiment takes the form of collective farming under state control. Individualism is on the defensive, and apparently the well-to-do peasant is having an anxious time in face of the present trend. Russia is being backed in this experimentation more than one realizes by makers of agricultural machinery on this side of the

water, and it may be that the first place from which fifty-cent wheat will flow will be from that land of unknown possibilities.

The other great experiment is in Italy, based on the desire to increase that country's status as a world power. Not even in Russia is state interference with the farm industry so manifest as in Italy. Wheat and babies are joined in indissoluble wedlock. More babies for the nation. More wheat for the babies. Wonderful slogans such as "In numbers there is strength."

To stimulate the birth rate, says E. V. Wilcox, in the *Country Gentleman*, bonuses and medals are bestowed on fathers of families of 7 to 12 or more children. Italian newspapers carry long lists of men who have received prizes for their contribution to the population. A fifty-per-cent. increase in population is contemplated.

Having that in mind, it is the intention to increase acreage in that already highly developed land by some 70,000 acres per year, and the yield increased from 16 to 25 bushels per acre. Every acre of arable land will be brought into cultivation "forcibly and immediately." The farmer is ordered to stay on the land and raise more wheat and more children. His tenure of the land, irrespective of the laws relating to private ownership, depends on capacity and good conduct from the point of view of agriculture. No man can leave the land to go and live in the city without a permit, and then on probation only. How would you like that?

Provincial Apiarist Appointed

The appointment of S. O. Hillerud to the office of Provincial Apiarist for the Province of Alberta, is announced by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Hillerud brings to his new position extensive experience and training in matters pertaining to Agriculture. He is a graduate of the University of Alberta, having received the degree of B.S.A. in 1920. Following this he spent two years in Ontario working under direction with such well known bee-keepers as J. L. Byers, F. W. Krouse and Prof. G. L. Jarvis, and in taking post-graduate work at the Ontario Agricultural College. Later he spent some time with State Apiarist Sippell of Montana, and also in California. For the past two years he has been a Provincial Inspector of Apiaries in Alberta, and Lecturer in Agriculture at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

Honey production in Alberta has increased very rapidly during the past few years, the total production for 1929 being 521,790 lbs. Two Beekeepers' Associations have been formed with headquarters at Edmonton and Lethbridge respectively. It is possible for these associations to do some valuable work in the promotion of beekeeping, as Alberta is well adapted for the production of honey, although there are many problems to be solved. In the solution of these it is hoped that the beekeepers will make use of the new Provincial Apiarist, who is a man well qualified through training and experience to give some valuable assistance.

Manager—We want a title for the new musical show. It's all about a girl at the telephone exchange.

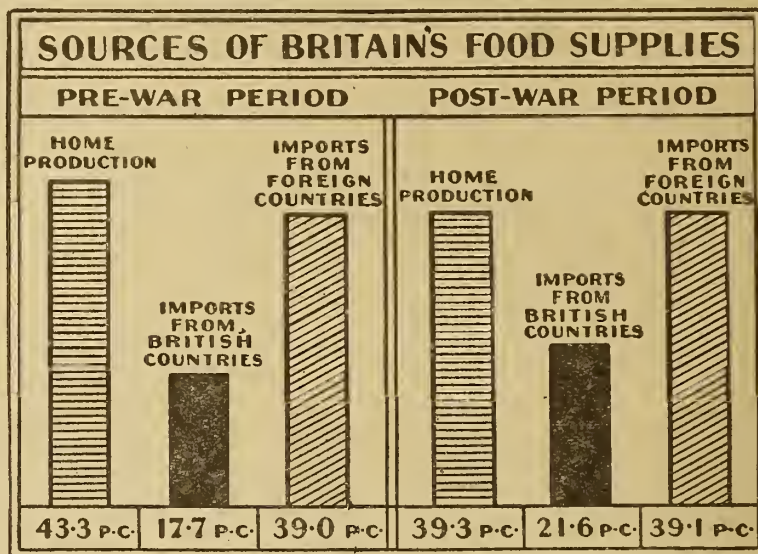
Producer—Why [not] "The Telephone Operetta"?—*Humorist*.

Sources of Britain's Food Supplies

From *Natural Resources, Canada*, published by Department of the Interior.

The furnishing of food supplies to the British Isles forms, in the aggregate, perhaps the greatest single factor in international trade—a factor which has played an inestimably powerful role in developing the resources not only of Canada but of Australia, Argentina, United States, Denmark, New Zealand,

British Ministry of Agriculture. The figures quoted by the *Statist* form the basis of the accompanying diagram. Contrasting the period 1905-09 with the period 1924-27, they bring out the fact that there has been a marked decline in the percentage of Britain's food requirements that is met by home production—



and literally scores of other food-exporting countries all over the globe. The volume of this commerce is indicated by the fact that Britain annually consumes over \$3,000,000,000 worth of food products, of which three-fifths are imported.

A recent issue of the *London Statist* quotes some highly significant figures taken from a report, published by the

a decline from 43.3 per cent. in the pre-war period to 39.3 per cent. in the post-war period. During the interval there has been little or no relative increase in the food imports from foreign countries, but there has been a pronounced gain in the extent to which Britain's food supplies are being met by imports from Empire countries.

"Wheat"—A Recent Book

Reviewed by W. B. HERBERT

"Wheat," by Swanson and Armstrong, has accomplished at least two things which the average Canadian reader has considered impossible. In the first place they have written some three hundred pages chock-full of interest, about a subject which has been labelled academic, dry and uninteresting. Secondly, they have reconciled the Wheat Pool and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; which is no mean feat.

Speaking more generally, "Wheat" is a storehouse of reasonably accurate and most readable material on Canada's wheat industry. It is a miniature encyclopedia for the reader who wants a general practical knowledge of the subject. Every feature of the grain business is discussed more or less thoroughly from the historical and economic standpoints. Unfortunately the volume is not indexed. Otherwise it might be entitled to the distinction of being called the best ready reference book on its subject.

The style of the two authors—one is a professor of economics and the other a consulting agriculturist—is vigorous and courageous. They show no disposition to accept old ideas just because they are old and have been revered for many years. The discussion throughout the

book is marked by mental fresh air and sunlight, which is unusual. Some old-established notions are assailed just as vigorously as others are supported. The book offers some new and interesting conclusions which should cause students of the grain business to do some active thinking. Messrs. Swanson and Armstrong cannot be accused of grinding an axe in this book. They express great confidence in the Wheat Pool and paint a hopeful picture for its future; but at the same time they point out in no uncertain terms, what they consider its weaknesses. They speak kindly of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but also point out wherein it has passed up its great opportunity to be of service to the farmer. A section dealing with the British wheat market contains a wealth of thought and suggestion, and presents an enlightening discussion of the worship of "the Liverpool cable."

The book admirably serves the purpose for which it was created. It gives an account of the Canadian wheat industry; studied, vigorous and unbiased; and gives it in a readable style.

"Wheat" is published by the MacMillan Company of Canada.

LOOKING BACK AT THE 1930 SESSION

Scattering of the Members—What Has Been Done?—Some Major Decisions Not Embodied in Legislation—The Groups Opposite the Government.



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

EDMONTON, April 7.—On the banks of the Saskatchewan spring is in the air. The green waters of the mighty river, free as yet from their usual burden of silt, have burst their icy bonds. Floating cakes of greenish white passing lazily by are all that is left to remind us of winter. The air is warm. Grass is greening on the boulevards. Men and women may be seen in the evenings in the garden and on the lawn with spade and rake. There is a smell of burning leaves and whiffs of wood smoke tang the spring breeze. The only incongruity that strikes one reflecting casually is the little knot of men who stand around every excavation and early commencement of the season's work looking for a job.

The session is over. At the big building on the hill that dominates this bend of the Saskatchewan's thousand-mile windings to the Bay, things are relatively quiet. True, men and women with sheaves of papers are moving in and out of the many doors on the transverse corridors of the building; but only an occasional figure mounts the broad marble stairs; and the chamber at the head of them is in twilight and silent. The law makers have gone home. The Speaker's chair looks solemnly down from its dais upon fifty-nine desks standing in a litter of papers on the red-carpeted floor, the whole mutely witnessing to two months, tedious toil, conducted in a manner befitting age and wisdom with one youthful moment of mild hilarity at the close.

* * *

Where are they now, these sixty men? They have dispersed over a territory large enough to have thrilled an Alexander or set Caesar's legions on a march of conquest. They have returned to the wooded banks of the lordly Peace and to the coulees where the tiny Milk River spurns the Canada of its birth and heads southward to pour its little quota into the continent-dividing Mississippi. Back to the coal areas of the Crow's Nest Pass and down the thread of steel that links the Great Waterways of the Arctic circle with civilization they have gone; to prairie, and park-land and bush; to little towns whose silhouette varies only from each other in the number and shape of the one, two or ten grain elevators that mark the location of a thousand such.

What are they doing now, these men who are each one of ten thousand? Have they gone back to parade their greatness before the men and women who have given them distinction? to drive around in lordly fashion and receive the plaudits of the people as they pass, in the manner of the grantees, the select men of old? Some, no doubt, have already donned overalls and an old sweater, and are now, perhaps, hardening up for spring work by striding over their hundreds of acres with a can of poison bait, laying out death food for pilfering gophers. Others will be at work on the fanning mill, while the hired man runs the seeder; or tinkering away with a monkey wrench at spring machinery, tightening up the last few nuts before commencing their annual conquest of the

fields. Perhaps some have already taken their place on continuous shift with the hired men, ripping up and smoothing down the prairie, planting their mile-long rows of wheat in grey dawn and purple twilight or in the weird shadows the engine headlight casts upon the land.

Some half dozen of the fifty who have scattered will be seated at desks, the telephone at hand, files and sheaves of papers awaiting their attention, dry volumes of case history or commercial figures and facts looking down at them from their office shelves, busy girls at clicking typewriters seated close by. Some two or three will be seen amid the dust in grimy towns, underneath which men burrow in the earth and throw out behind them, from narrow runways that penetrate the foundations of the Rockies, the fuel that drives our trains and heats our homes.

* * *

What have they done these two months in the classic chamber on the hill? They have compared ideas and pooled experience. They have met in groups and framed opposing policies, then matched their wits against each other or combined their forces for a common good. They have examined and analysed legally worded phrases, that when enacted into law would determine the course of life to a large degree for two-thirds of a million people now alive and millions yet to be born here in Alberta, and influence the policies of men who govern the world over. They have listened to leaders crammed with fact, schooled in rhetoric and skilled in debate. They have said "Aye" or "No." They have risen to the count; and their names have been recorded that those who sent them here might judge of their wisdom, or posterity laugh at their folly. Premier Brownlee and his seven fellow Ministers, their counsels graced by the presence of one woman, lone but distinguished, are back again at administrative tasks in their respective offices or meeting in the council chamber with groups of citizens who seek to be heard. They face in most cases new duties and added responsibilities as a result of the nine weeks' deliberations of the sixty.

* * *

It is singular that for the past three years almost the same number of bills has come before the Assembly. This year it was eighty-seven, last year eighty-five, while in 1928 the number was eighty-six. Of the eighty-seven registered this year only seventy-two became law. Four were not introduced, five were withdrawn, four were allowed to "die on the order paper" and two were "killed" at second reading, these last being the now notorious Trackways Bill, and the Beaver Lodge and Narawa River Railway charter.

As was pointed out in our comment of last issue, most of the bills passed were amendments to existing legislation. We dealt briefly in that article with five outstanding items: the Natural Resources Agreement, the Wheat Pool Guarantees Act, the Security Frauds Prevention Act, the Mines Act and the School Act. The

scribe was proven to be no prophet in the case of the new School Act. The Minister of Education deferred to public opinion and withdrew the bill in the closing hour of the session. The net result of the effort of two years for Mr. Baker, so far as new legislation is concerned, was embodied in an amendment to the old act having to do with the rights of teachers in their relations with school boards.

Some of the most momentous decisions of the Legislature are not immediately embodied in legislation. Among such this session was the pledging of the Government to the principle of public ownership and control of electrical power development. To a new Province lying on the upper slopes of one of the greatest watersheds in the world, underlaid with immense deposits of coal, and lit up at night for hundreds of miles with the flames cast by natural gas going to waste in almost immeasurable quantities, with oil already rising in the pumps of dozens of wells, this is no small thing. The big interests have seen it and are at work. They now know that some of these soon days the people's representatives will enter their chosen preserves, not to make a profit out of nature's bounty for the few, but to extend her benefits to the maximum for all.

Then, too, an epoch marking decision was that to investigate health insurance and state medicine. It may be some years before the effect of this commitment will be seen; but, as was pointed out by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, this Province has already gone a long way in the direction of providing medical services at the expense of the state. The investigation will no doubt accelerate the pace.

There was also the resolution calling for investigation by the Federal and Provincial Governments jointly of the problem of unemployment, including a national unemployment insurance scheme. While many agree with Premier Brownlee that the present situation is abnormal, the decision arising out of the debate will no doubt lead to action in the solution of the immediate problem and will perhaps have effect in some nation-wide attempt to mitigate the evils of this increasing maladjustment of our economic system.

The Assembly proved also that it has not forgotten the Great War and that there is still gratitude, ungrudgingly given, to those who bore the brunt of active service. The children, now in their 'teens, of soldiers who enlisted in Alberta, will be assisted to secure higher education. This motion was introduced by a Conservative, Col. C. Y. Weaver, D.S.O. The Labor group, who were also active in connection with many matters already mentioned, would, through their leader Fred White, have had the Province undertake to give such assistance to all children dependent on the state under the Workmen's Compensation Act and Mothers' Allowance Act; but the law makers as a whole were not prepared to go that far as yet. The problem of

(Continued on page 32)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Prof. Fay Deals With Wheat Pool

From Alberta Wheat Pool Broadcast, March 26th, 1930

An outgrowth of the wheat marketing situation this year is the development of a crop of amateur economists. These men are always ready and eager to discuss the situation and the basis of their argument is always the "law of supply and demand." They quote this famous law to show the farm population are very foolish indeed to attempt to make any effort whatever to sell the product of their labor on a similar basis to that adopted by men in other walks of life who have different products to sell. It would seem that the law of supply and demand was made to apply only to the farm population and not a thought was given to the methods by which others influence or evade this ancient law.

C. R. Fay, professor of economy of Toronto University, must be accepted as somewhat of an authority on matters economic. In a recent address before the Empire Club in Toronto, he dealt with this very subject. He took the case of petroleum, copper and ocean freights, and said: "Do the people supplying these products or services allow them to take the unhindered course of supply and demand as they were fifty years ago? The answer is emphatically no. If they did it would result in smashing of prices and anarchy of production which would react on the economic strength of the country. They not only do try to control the production and price paid for commodity and service but they *must*."

Advice to East

Prof. Fay dealt at considerable length in his address with the subject of the Pool and grain marketing. Having been born in Liverpool, he has the viewpoint of the Britisher and having lived for a number of years in Canada, he has a wide and sympathetic understanding of the problems here. He summarized his remarks with the blunt assertion that if the Pool is hampered because the East does not give it the support it deserves, then the corporate life of the West will be set back for a generation. "I look on the situation as nothing more than a case of development," Prof. Fay said, "the moving over of this old fashioned industry of agriculture into the rationalized life dominating all industry today. We will never achieve much by a non-co-operative attitude. We, in the East, do not want always to be in with the West in its good times and away from the West in poorer times. That is not our spirit in our human relationships, why should it be our spirit towards the West? There is no hostility in the East, as such, but it is a sort of attitude which crops up so easily about the farmer not minding his own business—if he doesn't win. He must try to translate his position into one in which he has control of his own economic destiny. I call it nothing less than a fight for a White West, the West of our dreams, the West peopled with men and women of our own blood. This movement is world-wide. There is not a modern country where it is not a domi-

nant issue, and of all the contributions made to the most difficult form of co-operation, there has been none so great as that made by the Canadian West; a voluntary and wholesome effort on the part of thousands of our farmers—not a few big operators centred in the more populous areas—but your ordinary homesteader in the back areas, living and working in his own unitized farm. That is the man I stand by through thick and thin."

Comes from Britain

Prof. Fay came to Canada from England in the year 1921. Previous to coming to Canada, for the best part of twenty years he had been a keen student of the co-operative movement in Britain and Europe. Seeing its great contribution to the social stability among the industrial consumers in England and among the peasants and farmers on the Continent, particularly in Denmark and Germany, he became very much interested in the movement in this country on his arrival in Canada. He spent the whole summer in the West travelling through the farm regions and taking note of conditions as he saw them. He says: "What did I find in 1922? I found the country at the crossroads. They were coming through a terribly drastic experience with plenty of individual hope but very little corporate faith in themselves. The government, as government intervention always does, had taken these growers out of themselves, and there was a great clamor for a compulsory pool. Greatly to the strength and credit of the Canadian West, that solution was rejected. They went back to their pre-war traditions and built their own co-operatives into that third form which has taken the name of 'Pool.'"

"It soon became clear that there was not only a new mode taking form but one that caused questionings and heart burnings between the old school and the new one. The old school could point to having done certain co-operative work but were of the opinion that this further movement was injudicious. The proponents for the new school said: 'Well, where are we getting to? Your trading margins are not excessive, but in what respect do you stand to us in any different essential light to that of any other well conducted firm of grain traders?'"

"Personally I do not think that was an unreasonable question. I do not think that they could show to the new school anything to distinguish them in essence from the other well conducted line elevator concerns. The farmers were not satisfied. They felt the whole of their economic life slipping away from them and they were losing control of their own economic destiny. They saw that the government could not help, so they went on along the line of voluntary co-operation to sign up their people to a Pool contract

Civil War (?)

"There was something like civil war within that rural commonwealth. Natur-

ally they met with bitter hostility and opposition from the established trade, but they went on and if tomorrow the Pool was to close down and I were asked to sum up its achievements, I would unhesitatingly say this—that organization, with its five-year record, built life and put a new corporate morale in the life of the West such as nobody had seen before. In 1922 it was a question of moratoriums, doing something to the banks, getting after the railways or at the government, yet in 1928, almost at the close of the first five-year contract, you didn't hear any wild talk that the whole problem of the West had been solved. The responsible leaders there rather were saying, 'We have done something, but there is only just a living in it when all is said and done.' It is not from responsible officials that you see these gigantic claims as to Pool achievements, but rather either from their economic enemies, or ill-advised supporters who wish to pay extravagant tribute to them.

"What further development of this great organization is likely and where does it stand in relation to the world situation? The question is a very fundamental one, involving the relation between the general trend of prices of raw materials and manufactured products. I freely confess, that contrary to the trend of most academic opinion, ever since I first saw the West in 1909, I have been what is called a 'bear' about prices of raw material. I know England has often in the past had a tendency to cry shortage and scarcity. I cannot see it coming. I have never seen it come owing to the enormous increase in transportation. The great unused and barely touched reservoirs are pouring into the world market all their vast production at a time when the trend of population is to slow up and not increase.

Altered British Conditions

"Even without a Pool the milling and grain trade of Britain is fundamentally altered and today two or three giant concerns share the lion's portion of the trade. I do not call them a trust but rather call that the rationalization of industry. The further move of the Canadian West towards bringing its crop under its control as far as might be, was bound to come. The only question is as to whether it is a better or a worse way in which to meet the insistent demand that the agricultural community shall line up with the mass of economic life in order that it may get into such a position that it may take its part in the competition of giants which alone rules in great business today.

"It has been said that all this is unnecessary. You can get your wheat grown in any case. It will always be there. Look what happened in the period from 1900 to 1914. Did we worry then? No, gentlemen, we did not need to worry. The men in the Canadian West were then farming for their title deeds and the revenues of increasing land values. Such returns are notably absent since 1921. In that earlier period, too, we were building our railways, just as in England in the 40's and America in the 50's and 60's there was the great railway age dominating the continent. So, too, in the

Canadian West there was between 1900 and 1914 an insatiable demand for labor and an important local demand for oats for the teams. That is gone. Today the farmer has to live on his own efforts or go under."

A Reasonable Farm Wage

At this point Prof. Fay outlined the action and re-action as between a depressed agriculture and our industrial health, with its fertile growth in terms of urban unemployment. He referred to the standards of life desirable in this Dominion—alike in its cities and on its farms—saying: "It simply resolves itself into a question of getting a reasonable wage out of the average farm, and at the same time how to keep a standard of living which we like to associate with Canadian life and citizenship. Canada is a balance! Our Dominion is a compromise—a very fair and fertile compromise on the whole. I think we have got to say to the West: 'We, in the East, do certain things which are against your interests. We cannot help doing them.'"

"If you ask what would be one certain means of increasing the real income of the Canadian West, it would be to let in—without a tariff—all the products of the country which purchases the bulk of Canadian wheat for food consumption. In other words, absolute free trade, tomorrow, with Britain. That would vastly increase the real demand of British consumers for the products of the West. Of course, we cannot do that. Why? Because we have our own industrial machine—and we hope to be able, one day, to replace at least some part of that Overseas demand with a more fundamental and more stable market within our own borders."

The speaker then gave the complementary viewpoint of the Westerner as he fights against a world of competitors most of whom produce under lower costs of materials and labor and lower standards of life. He drew a grim picture of the alternative which might follow the crushing of 'a living wage' out of the rural West—saying expressively: "Are we to forget that farming is a way of living? Will we mechanize the West and forget about social life? Are we, with tractor and combine, prepared to turn into a VAST corporate unit—constitutionally performing in Western Canada what Mr. Stalin is trying in Russia by violence? It may come. I don't want it, and there is little of Canada's spirit to be found there."

Deals With Mischief Makers

London (Eng.) Manager of the *Modern Miller*, March 1st, 1930, says:

"We see no reason why the Canadian growers' confidence in their own organization should be in any way shaken, as since 1924 this co-operative form of selling wheat has furnished its thousands of farmer members with a return they could not possibly have expected had they gone on with their old system of competitive selling. Even now, when times are difficult, and many misleading statements are being made in the press and elsewhere, some of them extremely mischievous, by people without a clear understanding of the facts, it should be remembered that the same policy has been followed by the Canadian grain trade outside the Pool. Although the present season has been a difficult one, a person would have to dig

rather deeply to find anything but optimistic remarks from practically all the Pool officials and very little 'squealing' from any of the 140,000 farmer members of their organization; the 'squealing' that has been heard has come from those people who 'wish to make difficulties for the Pool.'"

A General Depreciation in Prices

The value of many other commodities besides wheat has been lowered as index figures given below show clearly:

	Highest price past five years	Price at close of 1928	Latest price available
Rubber.....	598	100	89
Sugar.....	154	100	91
Cotton.....	126	100	76
Silk.....	130	100	91
Wool.....	140	100	64
Coffee.....	120	100	82
Copper.....	110	100	104
Silver.....	123	100	78

The Pool and the Non-Pooler

C. W. Peterson in *Farm and Ranch Review*

That this is the "testing time" of the Pool principle of wheat marketing must be obvious to every grain grower. On the one side is the Pool putting up a gallant fight for a living price of wheat, and, on the other, the non-pooler who clinches the argument by asserting that he has realized a higher price on his product than the Pool member will, and also that he has received payment in full. His statement may probably prove correct. He has come into the picture and has reaped the benefit, purely and simply by reason of Pool market support earlier in the season, and has, incidentally, made the fight that much harder for the Pool. On the surface, he is entitled to congratulate himself, and he will probably miss no opportunity to "rub it in" on those who have in the past solicited his support in behalf of the Pool, not always perhaps in the most tactful and conciliatory manner. If wheat prices fail to improve materially within the next few months, the Pool will obviously face a most uncomfortable position.

Membership Morale

The most sensitive part of the human anatomy is the part near which our pocketbook reposes. To the majority of farmers, and to other classes, the dollars and cents argument is fairly convincing and conducive in every case. The present and prospective market situation will doubtless put the greatest strain on the loyalty of Pool members to the principle of co-operation that ever has, or possibly ever will, occur in the history of the Wheat Pool. This is a fact which it would be well for the entire Wheat Pool organization, including the membership, to face. The irony of the situation is, of course, that the non-pooler will almost reap as great a benefit from Pool operations as the members themselves will, unless the Pool can show a drastic cut in handling cost. With the mixing of grain now under public control, the Pool has lost a very telling argument in its favor. I know no more about Pool policy and Pool performance than any other obser-

vant outsider, but it strikes me forcibly that if the Pool has available any useful propaganda material that can safely be conveyed to its membership and others, now is the logical time to use it to strengthen the membership morale.

Pool Situation in Australia

A ballot of Australian wheat growers will be taken on July 31st, 1930, in connection with the proposed Compulsory Wheat Pool in the Commonwealth.

The proposal is the constitution of an Australian wheat board which would include representatives of each of the state boards of control with one nominee of the Commonwealth Government. The Pool would be compulsory with a tenure for a period of five years beginning with the next wheat season.

In the event of the Pool being established the Commonwealth Government invites the states to join it in guaranteeing the wheat grower 4s. a bushel net, payable on delivery at country stations for the 1930-31 crop. This guarantee would operate conditional upon the passage of enabling state legislation and the acceptance of the proposal by the growers.

It is proposed that the amount of the first advance to be made each year after the 1930-31 season shall be determined by the board based on the economic conditions prevailing at the time. Setting up of machinery for the bulk handling of grain in all states will be one of the first tasks of the new Pool.

The Prime Minister said the Government's action was necessary owing to the serious financial position of Australia. A recent conference of state ministers of Agriculture and representatives of wheat growers and dealers was recently held in Canberra and finally agreed to a motion that "In the event of the ballot for the compulsory pool being carried the pool be put into operation for not less than three years."

In trade and business circles there is considerable criticism of the proposal to form this compulsory pool.

A later despatch from Canberra states that the Government of Tasmania would not join the pool. Tasmania cuts very little figure in wheat growing in Australia, the big wheat growing centres being New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia.

Curtailing U.S. Acreage

A determined effort is being made by the Federal Farm Board of the United States to reduce spring wheat acreage. Chairman Legge has marshalled his forces to conduct a campaign to reduce plantings this spring by at least 20 per cent. Instead of planting wheat it is suggested to plant flax, fodder crops, etc. In this way it is hoped to bring down the United States' wheat surplus very materially.

Eastern Grain Man's Views

The following letter appearing in the *Ottawa Citizen* was written by W. H. Dwyer, who is one of the most influential grain dealers in Eastern Canada:—

"I wish to commend you for your editorial in this morning's paper in defence of the Canadian wheat producers, otherwise known as the Wheat Pool.

In my opinion, the present price of wheat has, to a very great extent, been brought about by the bearish propaganda being broadcast throughout Canada by enemies of the Pool or dealers, who would be pleased to see them fail, by gentlemen speaking publicly, airing their views without taking time to study the question properly.

"You hear it commonly quoted that the law of supply and demand regulates prices, but to this we must add public sentiment. If this were not a fact, why would May wheat be selling at \$1.31½ at Fort William a year ago, and now with a world crop of 530,000,000 bushels less than 1928, and 275,000,000 bushels less than five year's average, be selling at \$1.03½ to \$1.04 per bushel. Surely under such conditions, and the fact that the producer had only harvested a half crop in 1929, he was justified in holding for a price that would at least bring him near the cost of production.

"And furthermore, had the North American continent shipped the usual quantity of wheat September to November, 1929, inclusive, to Europe, it could not possibly have been sold at anything like market price, for the reason that every port in Europe was glutted with wheat shipped on consignment, unsold.

"Your idea to my mind is right. Canadians should be very careful of criticisms of the Pool method, and if they cannot boost, at least don't knock while they are struggling to get somewhere near cost of production for their product."

Proposed Limitations of Short Sales

The following is a copy of a bill introduced in United States Senate by Senator Brookhart, prohibiting persons making short sales of stock or agricultural commodities from using the mails and from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: that any person who makes any sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell at, or under the rules and usages of, any exchange or board of trade or other similar place, of any share of stock of any corporation or of any agricultural commodity for future delivery, in interstate or foreign commerce and who, at the time of making such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, does not have the legal title to or the beneficial interest in the share of stock or the agricultural commodity involved therein, is guilty of a felony.

Any person violating this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or both such fine and imprisonment; and the use of the mails or other means of interstate and foreign commerce for the purpose of violating this act shall be a violation of all laws against the fraudulent use thereof and punished accordingly.

Recent Signers

Some of the larger acreage contracts recently signed are given below:

Richard Williams, Ensign, 1000 acres; O. M. Grieve, Drumheller, 460 acres; A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin, 400; S. A. Ylma, Birdsholm, 300; Mrs. Gust Kaupp, New Dayton, 350; Mrs. Nels H. Nelson, Maybutt, 400; Mrs. Ethel M. Reid,

Travers, 300; David Morrison, High River, 300; Mrs. A. M. Wilson, Rosedale Station, 600; G. Treverton Jones, Crossfield, 400; Mrs. Mary Cowan, Hayter, 340; B. E. Blair, Cadogan, 325; Mrs. Margaret Kueffer, Galahad, 350; Mike Deginnus, Taylorville, 350; James Hansen, Taber, 320; M. A. Jensen, Ensign, 350; O. G. Walker, Cayley, 300; John Dahl, Claresholm, 300; Harris Bros., Chauvin, 400; Mrs. J. Haffner, Coutts, 320; Andrew Seb, Enchant, 300; Mrs. D. Kinniburgh, Purple Springs, 300; Oris A. Long, Taber, 640; Orin E. Oliver, Barons, 300; Wm. Harahus, Idlesleigh, 300; John Surkan, Dorothy, 420; Theodor Pedersen, Chancellor, 600; John Bragg, Rockyford, 1500; B. H. Shott, Carstairs, 300; Stauffer Bros., Olds, 500; D. Gabrielson, Mayerthorpe, 350; A. C. Hobart, Clyde, 750; A. R. Lemon, Rimbey, 300; Wm. C. Brown, Macleod, 300; Celta Cole, Redland, 500; John Lemky, Sr., Grande Prairie, 400 acres.

Co-operation Never Made a Millionaire

British co-operatives:

Represent more than a third of all the population of Britain.

Do thirty per cent of all the merchandising in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Have 158 large producing factories, including eleven great flour mills grinding 35 per cent of all the flour used in Britain.

Own their own coal mines; 40,000 acres of farm lands; large tea plantations in Ceylon; and some ships of their own.

Their factories make nearly everything used in human civilization and their business extends around the world.

All this vast system rests on the sound foundation of a co-operative banking system with about 6000 little deposit banks—and a great reserve bank as a department of the wholesale.

This reserve bank had a turnover in 1927 of \$3,500,000.

Notwithstanding the millions and billions of wealth handled, the co-operative movement in Britain has not a millionaire in it.

Co-operation has never made a millionaire and it never made a pauper.

An Uphill Fight

By MAURICE C. WAUGH

You may be ill and you may be sore
With aches and bruises and pains galore;
Perhaps you are groggy, and halt and lame,
But keep right on, for it's all a game
Where like as not you are booked to win
Right now, in spite of the shape you're in.

Your brain is weary, your thoughts are dead,
Each step is heavy as lifting lead;
The sun is under a passing cloud;
Don't let them measure you for a shroud,
But hang on now though it may be hard,
For next hand may hold the winning card.

If you have played at a losing game
Until the colors all look the same,
You'll feel more joy when your luck has turned,
And look on life, which you may have spurned,
Through eyes that glow with the glory light
That comes from winning an uphill fight.

SAPIRO CRITICAL

Aaron Sapiro in an address given at the University of California on April 1st stated that the Canadian Wheat Pool has failed in its duties. He said the Pool had attempted to speculate in wheat instead of acting solely as a marketing organization. Mr. Sapiro suggested a policy of 100 per cent marketing control by legislation for Canada with government supervision.

H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, said that Mr. Sapiro overlooked the fact that the one and only difficulty the Wheat Pool is facing is lack of buyers.

Reduction of Acreage

Pool members have been enquiring if the Wheat Pool is doing anything in the way of advising the curtailment of wheat acreage during the present year. No special advice is being given on this subject. President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, A. J. McPhail, recently stated that the facts of the situation are pretty well before the farmers and it is up to them to use their own judgment. It would appear that farmers will not be well advised to increase their acreage nor to sow wheat on land that is not well prepared. It should also be remembered that Marquis is the standard by which our wheat is measured and that it will be upon the quality of Marquis that demand will arise for our wheat in the future. Dr. Newton who spent last summer in Europe has pointed this out very clearly.

In the United States a determined campaign is being conducted to reduce the acreage in spring wheat 20 per cent. United States is in a position to do this, as any material reduction would bring the wheat market on a domestic basis. Canada is in an entirely different position, as we consume only 25 per cent of our production. However, the farming population must realize that it is not wise policy to crowd in every possible acre to wheat. If we are in for an endurance test with other wheat producing countries, our farmers will have to plan their operations in a far-sighted manner. Our farm families will have to become more self-sustaining, which means that these farms must produce as much food as possible to sustain the family living thereon. This entails a certain amount of diversification. There are many who are now advocating abandonment of grain farming for what is known as mixed farming. If this is done on any large scale, the producer will run against the same problem of a glut of production with less chances of competing with other countries.

Cut in Wheat Acreage Urged

Thomas D. Campbell, of Montana, one of America's largest wheat growers, broadcast to the country a request that farmers reduce spring wheat acreage. Mr. Campbell said that on his Montana farm, spring wheat acreage was being reduced "100 per cent as we have found that flax or beans are a more profitable crop." He pointed out that while the country uses 46,000,000 bushels of flax annually, it produced only about 16,000,000 bushels last year. He said that by co-operation with the Federal Farm Board in its efforts

to reduce spring wheat acreage, the farmers would make it possible for the board to be "a great factor in the solution of our economic farm problem."

Regarding Payments

A circular letter has been sent to all Wheat Pool delegates and Wheat Pool Locals from the head office stating that a final payment on the 1928 deliveries or first interim payment on the 1929 deliveries cannot be made at the present time.

With regard to the final payment on the 1928 deliveries, the Selling Agency still has considerable volume unsold, much of this being low grade wheat. It has never anticipated that the final payment would be more than a nominal sum, but recent reduced market levels will no doubt have the effect of reducing to smaller figures the anticipated final payment. We still have reasonable hopes that a final payment will be made on the 1928 deliveries.

Insofar as the possibility of first interim payment on the 1929 deliveries is concerned, it should be evident that this cannot be made until substantial bushelage has been sold at levels which will average considerably in excess of our initial payment. \$1.00 a bushel, 1 Northern basis Vancouver, was paid on delivery of the wheat, the bulk of such wheat being still unsold.

Combinations in Europe

Henry A. Wallace, a member of the United States' Farm Board, discusses the wheat situation in a recent issue of *Wallace's Farmer*, which is published in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Wallace says:

"I asked different economists in Washington to explain why wheat prices should be so low this year when the world crop is nearly 500,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. It seems that early last fall the economists in the Department of Agriculture thought wheat prices at Chicago, by May, would be around \$1.75. Every one talks about the enormous European rye crop and the extensive way in which the Europeans have substituted rye for wheat. I inquired in several different places for evidence of conspiracy on the part of European purchasers to push wheat prices down, and was told that 95 per cent of the European purchases are made by five big houses and 55 per cent are made by two firms. During the war, these firms learned to act together. Perhaps they are deliberately trying to break the world wheat market this year. But why should they be so successful this year when they have not been able to turn the trick in other years?"

"Then you begin to hear about the stock market break and world-wide hard times; about the hard times in Australia and Argentina because of the break in wool, and how they dumped their rather small wheat crops in a hurry, in order to save themselves. But the most reasonable explanation I know of is that during 1929 Europe had to compete with the Wall Street speculators for money. The speculators were willing to pay higher interest rates than Europe, and so Europe didn't get enough money to pay customary prices for our wheat surplus. Many of the countries made it difficult for American wheat to come in, and some

of them encouraged coarser milling and the widespread use of rye. Undoubtedly, our proposed high tariff has played its part in increasing European desire to be more independent of the United States. We can't indefinitely refuse to accept goods from Europe and at the same time charge Europe with high interest rates on the money we lend her with which to purchase our surplus.

"Now this abnormally low price crisis is going to pass away in a few months, and it is even probable that we shall have another boom by late 1931 or 1932. But right now, definite notice has been served on Kansas, Canada, and Argentina that continual expansion of wheat acreage means prolonged serious trouble."

BREVITIES

The State of Victoria in Australia is planning to increase its wheat plantings by one million acres this year. More surplus (?)

Wells in many oil fields in the United States are being capped. Interfering with the law of supply and demand?

Russia is going to export only her choice wheat and eat her poor stuff. Canadian farmers will have to maintain the high standard of their wheat. We must not let Russia beat us in quality.

A Wheat Imports Board in Britain might help the Wheat Pool movement in Canada. Big concerns can work together to effect economies and eliminate needless expense.

From all reports the bread of Britain has been mighty poor stuff this past few months. It needs some good Canadian wheat.

Horses vs. tractors makes a good subject for a debate. Use whichever is cheaper. If you can raise wheat for 60c a bushel with power machinery don't use horses—and vice versa.

The "unknown" wheat supply in Western Canada—that wheat which is still in the farmers' hands—is very small compared to last year.

An oat shortage is predicted in Canada. Let's exchange some wheat for Scottish oats. In the Land o' Cakes oats have been selling for 40c a bushel, raised on land that pays \$20 an acre a year rental!

The extensive change from horses to tractors has cost our farmers a big market. Horses ate large quantities of oats. Now the oat land is growing wheat. The oil wells feed the tractors.

Any Canadian wheat grower, whether Pool member or not, will be foolish to go ahead expanding his acreage under wheat. Campbell, the big Montana farmer, is cutting his wheat acreage in two.

Russia is increasing the acreage under grain crops by over forty million acres this year. It is planned to seed 260,600,000 acres as against 240,000,000 acres last year. Of this total 75,000,000 acres will be sown collectively as against 10,621,000 acres last year.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the British Government has agreed to purchase the 1930 crop of British wheat at a fixed price to be decided later. Will it be compulsory pooling?

Many New Members

During the month of March 298 new members joined the Alberta Wheat Pool and 73 the Alberta Coarse Grains Pool. This makes a total of over 500 new members during the last two months. Among this list of new members is one man with 1500 acres and one with 2,000 and a number with acreage ready for crop running from 500 to a thousand. This proves better than any words say, that whatever may be said by critics of the Pool, most of the wheat producers are convinced that the difficult situation can only be met by closer organization on their part. Disorganization and disruption are no answer to the present problem.

Stand Behind Pool, Says Harbor Commissioner

The rest of Canada, at this testing time, should stand firmly behind the Wheat Pool, the "greatest undertaking" in the country, declared John Murphy, of the Halifax Harbor Commission, speaking before the Commercial Club at Halifax, March 21st.

"In the situation which has arisen respecting the present crop, Canadians should keep before them the fact that the men directing the Wheat Pool have to bank their judgment against that of the world and have to endeavor even to penetrate the will of Providence. During the five years of their existence their judgment has proven sound. It may possibly prove that the course followed by them during the past six months is open to criticism, but it can in no way take from the credit due to them for past results," Mr. Murphy said.

"At this testing time, with a problem which means so much to this country, it is due to the people of these Western Provinces that the rest of Canada stand behind them, recognizing the problem as a distinctly national one and lending such support to the situation as will enable and encourage them to weave it out to the very best advantage of all. There is no single undertaking in this country the effects of which are so far-reaching on the economic and social life of the people as this problem."

Field Service Notes

At a recent meeting of the Spruceville Local, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that this Local heartily endorse the actions of the Pool in the handling of the crop, and greatly appreciates the work being done in a very difficult situation."

L. P. Schooling, Wheat Pool delegate, held meetings at Scandia, Brooks, Rainier, Patricia, Duchess and Rosemary, between March 17th and 21st. These meetings were enthusiastically attended and the members all greatly strengthened in their loyalty.

Burns Campbell, West Wingham, concluded a series of meetings in his capacity of delegate, and writing in under date of

March 24th, stated that the average attendance was about a hundred. People are taking more interest in the Pool than ever before. George Chard, field service man, attended the meetings and delivered an address as well as showing some views of Wheat Pool operations. Mr. Campbell says the pictures brought out a third more people and were enjoyed by all. "I am more than proud of my district today," Mr. Campbell writes, "and I am sure that there will be resolutions go from this district to help the good work along."

W. Pettinger, field service man, reports at a recent meeting held at Empress, about 120 were present to hear discussion of Pool matters. All the stores and places of business in the village were closed, so keen was the interest in this meeting. Lantern slides were shown depicting scenes of interest to Pool members and arrangements were made to have the school children attend and a prize was offered for the best composition written on the pictures. Attendance at meetings held at other points by Mr. Pettinger were as follows: Arneson, 66; Acadia Valley, 210; Bindloss, 92.

Royal Park Wheat Pool Local held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. Local at that place on March 28th. A. W. Fraser, delegate, and A. D. Babiuk, field service man, were speakers. The meeting was a real success and attracted a large crowd of men, women and children, 125 persons being present. The speakers were well received and gave splendid talks and also answered a lot of questions that had been worrying the membership. A very good feature was the lantern slides depicting Pool scenes and Pool activities. The meeting was a success in every way and all went home that night satisfied and with a more loyal heart and eased conscience.

During the week ending March 29th, enthusiastic Wheat Pool meetings were held at Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville, Tangent and Ballater by the field service representatives, L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton. The large attendance at each meeting, the many questions asked, and the general satisfaction expressed by the members in the Pool's policy, showed in no uncertain manner that they had full confidence in the management. The nature of the questions also showed that the members have been following the world grain conditions during the past few months and have been separating the wheat from the chaff in the many newspaper articles on this subject. This is as it should be, and the strength of the Pool at these points is a reflection of their admission of the principle of co-operative marketing.

News & Views

K. Gordon Chisholm, of Naro school, won second prize in an oratorical contest. His subject was the story of the Wheat Pool.

Gust Erickson, Brightbank.—It sure would be a nice thing to get the final payment for 1928 and the interim payments for 1929. Although as the situation is we don't expect it and we wish you to hang on until the fight is finished whether we get any more or not.

Three members of the Chicago Stock Exchange have been suspended pending a

hearing of charges preferred by secretary of agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde. The men are accused of manipulating grain prices in violation of the Federal Grain Futures Administration Act.

Fred Trekowski, Irvine, Alta.—I think that you are having your hands full this winter trying to make some more money for the members. Stick to it. We can get along just as well as the non-Pool fellow can.

Vancouver Harbor Commission is planning to increase storage space in its terminals by 5,550,000 bushels. These additions will give the Port storage capacity of 19,885,000 bushels. This will place Vancouver ahead of Montreal in grain facilities as the St. Lawrence River port has only 15 millions storage capacity.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of England has advanced a loan of \$15,000,000 to the Westralian Wheat Pool at 5½ per cent. interest. This is one-half per cent lower than the money could be procured in Australia. The Co-operative Wholesale Society have no lien on the wheat and the Australian Pool can dispose of it to whom they choose.

A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, stated at Foam Lake on March 28th, that the Pool cannot dictate to the farmers the future course of action regarding the amount of acreage to seed. Farmers of the West must decide for themselves. The Wheat Pool President stated it was the duty of the organization to point out facts to the growers and let them make the decision themselves.

Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board, predicts very considerable reduction in spring wheat acreage in the United States. The U.S. Government reports a reduction of 3.7 in the acreage which growers intend to seed. Mr. Legge states that this estimate is really based on information obtained nearly a month and a half ago and that since then farmers have decided to curtail their acreage a great deal further.

A campaign to improve prices for the overwhelming supply of rye is being conducted in Germany. An effort is also being made to induce the people to eat more rye bread in preference to wheat bread by raising import duties on wheat and establishing a monopoly on corn.

The agricultural situation in Germany is critical, especially in East Prussia and Pomerania, where already the black flag indicating bankruptcy has been raised in many farm homes.

R. Hennig, Fort Saskatchewan—One sees so much criticism in the press of the Wheat Pool, that I feel those of us who are vitally interested should let the Board know how we feel about the matter. As a 100 per cent member; viz., both in the Wheat and Coarse Grains Pools, I wish to express my complete confidence in the Board. I believe the attitude of the Board to have been the correct one, no matter what the outcome may be. Yours for a larger Pool.

A despatch from Washington under date of March 29th says that Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, has been persuaded to remain in office another year. His first year of service expires June 15th. When he

accepted leadership of the difficult task of helping the farmer, Mr. Legge expected to remain only one year. He left a one hundred thousand a year position with the International Harvester Company and planned to lead the board only through the farm emergency.

A recent issue of *The Miller*, a leading Old Country milling journal, comments on unsatisfactory flour which is apparently being turned out by British mills. The paper states that normally the British can turn out flour that can compete both in quality and in price because a large percentage of strong Canadian wheat is used. This season, it states, more Argentine wheat has been used, and it bemoans over the quality of the flour as a result. *The Miller* concludes: "In our mixed grists a percentage of stronger and higher priced wheats is essential, even if these wheats are only to be bought above parity value." This comment shows Canadian wheat has not lost its popularity in Britain.

The *Review of International Co-operation*, which is the official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance, in its last issue has the following item written by H. J. May, the editor:

"'Canada is Behind the Wheat Pool'—This is the challenging title of the editorial article in the February number of *The Canadian Co-operator*, the official journal of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement in the Dominion. The writer, Mr. George Keen, has given a lifetime to the promotion of the Consumers' Co-operation in Canada, and from personal knowledge we can say that he is not prejudiced in favor of the Producers' Movement. His outspoken and loyal tribute to the Producers' Movement is, therefore, all the more valuable, and the declarations he makes on behalf of 'Canada as a whole' demand the attentive consideration of the critics of the Wheat Pools in Europe and elsewhere."

PROPOSED IMPORT BOARD

The British Government is considering the establishment of an import board to buy wheat and meat in world markets. It is proposed to purchase British wheat at a fixed price. The idea of this import board is to improve the lot of the British farmer, and to prevent dumping of wheat which competes with home-grown wheat in the British market. Canada is interested in this because it is believed that the establishment of this board would enable the Pool to do business direct with the organization set up. Canadian wheat cannot be considered as a competitor of British wheat, it being required to give strength to flour. Strange as it may seem, under this proposed bill the producers would be enabled to compel the minority to join in any marketing organization that they may form.

SLIGHTLY HANDICAPPED

Street Singer—Yus, lidy, it is monotonous singing the same old song. Fifteen years I done it, and me father before me, but it wasn't so monotonous for him 'eos he knew the words.

IT'S OFTEN THAT WAY

A teacher asked her class in spelling to state the difference between the word "results" and "consequences."

A bright girl replied: "Results are what you expect and consequences are what you get."

Members Behind Wheat Pool

In spite of the difficulties in which the Pool finds itself because of a series of events with which it had nothing to do, the most of the members are displaying an unbeatable determination to stick to their organization through thick and thin, and exhibiting in the face of disheartening circumstances the courage that knows no defeat. Such loyalty has never been seen since the war.

Let me quote just a few extracts from letters and resolutions which have been coming into this office by the dozen.

J. R. Coffee, of Czar.—"Just a few lines to let you know that I am entirely satisfied with the way you are managing our affairs and that if we never receive another cent on our last two crops we are still ahead of where we would have been without a Pool. If we just sit tight and call every man a liar who says the Pool will fail, we are bound to win."

From Scollard Local comes a resolution putting that Local on record as being in full accord with the Pool management and pledging their moral support in every possible way.

The Secretary of Tudor Local forwards a resolution stating that that Local is perfectly satisfied with the policy of the Pool and heartily endorses the stand taken by the organization.

From sub-district C-2 the delegate states that the morale of the membership is very good and the feeling seems to be that the members feel that although the payments are badly needed, this is the turn of the testing time and they are showing their determination to stick to the organization.

Absolute Confidence

G. I. Baker, of Bittern Lake, submits a resolution from a Pool meeting held in his district, as follows: "That this meeting go on record as being entirely in agreement with the Pool's attitude, assuring the management of their absolute confidence in the Pool."

Fred A. Nelson, of Granlea, says: "I came from Denmark nearly thirty years ago and if it were not for the co-ops. in that country the farmers would be starving. Let the other fellow blow the horn and see who cries."

New Norway passed a resolution expressing their approval of the action of the Pool officials for trying to secure a fair price for the wheat. They are giving their full support to that attitude.

Here is a resolution passed at a meeting at Dinant: "Having in mind the difficulties affecting the selling of wheat throughout the past year and believing that we have received better prices as a result of the Pool method of marketing, this meeting resolves that we have full faith in and heartily commend the Pool in its selling policy and strongly back and support the principles of co-operative marketing during the present situation brought about by the slump in prices."

Hay Lakes Pool farmers to the number of 75 attended a meeting and passed this resolution: "That we strongly support the Wheat Pool in its present selling policy and that we back our officers in this present situation while prices are down and further express at this time our full and complete faith in the principles of co-operative selling."

Two Resolutions

Here are a couple of resolutions passed at a meeting held at Egremont:

"Whereas we believe that true co-operation raises the morale of its membership and enlists them in one common purpose for service and benefit and that this is a spirit and not a force, therefore,

contrary to the idea of compulsion by legislation. We also believe that these principles are maintained to the full by the Canadian Wheat Pool. And whereas we are convinced that governments are more or less influenced by financiers who use their powers to serve their own ends, therefore, be it resolved that we go on record as protesting against any action of the government to control the Grain Trade, until speculation and gambling in grain be eliminated and banking and finance come under control for service and not for profit."

And: "Resolved that this meeting go on record as expressing their complete confidence in the management of the Wheat Pool by the executive and desiring to extend to them our fullest sympathy in the trying period through which the organization is passing."

I could readily go on quoting similar resolutions and extracts from letters for several hours. Those I have already quoted give a fair idea of the feeling throughout the countryside.

Those interests that are determined that the principle of co-operation shall be eradicated from the western prairies and believe the day is here when co-operative marketing can and will be exterminated, and who feel that once they have tumbled down the Wheat Pool the major part of their task will be accomplished, have greatly underestimated the tenacity of purpose of the membership of this organization.

No British - Argentine Wheat Treaty

Some people seem to have the impression that Argentine got the better of Canada in marketing wheat last year. It has been stated that Argentine marketed her crop and got the money for it while Canada held off. The statement has also been made that Argentine wheat has captured the British market and that huge credits have been set up in that South American country by Britain in order to purchase wheat and that an arrangement between the two countries for the interchange of wheat and steel has been arrived at.

These statements are not in accordance with facts. At the end of the 1928-29 crop year Argentina had a larger carry-over than had Canada. Canada obtained far better prices for her 1928 crop than did Argentina. The supposed trade agreement between Britain and Argentina is largely imaginary. Britain will always purchase large quantities of Argentine wheat, but Pool delegates who were in the Old Country were informed that there is no trade arrangement in existence between Britain and Argentina which calls for a specific interchange of wheat for British exports. The trade between the two countries is voluntary. British capital controls the greater portion of the

Argentine railways and naturally British materials are shipped to that country to meet the requirements of the railways. Furthermore, Canadian wheat has not permanently lost its markets or its popularity in Britain. As proof of this *The Miller*, of London, England, a leading Old Country milling journal under date of March 3rd, contains a complaint of the quality of the flour British mills have been turning out, and says that the quality is being sacrificed. "Normally we can compete both in quality and price," this magazine says, "because we use a large percentage of strong Canadian wheat and world wheat and flour prices pivot on Winnipeg and Manitoba-Liverpool futures market. This season Manitobas are out of line and Argentine controls the price, and, alas, the quality! The layman and the statistician always base flour values on the wheat prices of the chief supply source, forgetting that in our mixed grists a percentage of stronger and higher priced wheat is essential (referring to Canadian wheat) even although these wheats are only to be bought above parity values."

Pool Young People's Column

It is obvious that a large number of young farm people are diligent readers of *The U.F.A.* newspaper. There has been a very active demand for junior Wheat Pool booklets, occasioned largely by letters from young people which have been printed in this newspaper.

In fact the letters have increased to such an extent that we find it utterly impossible to print even a fraction of the number received. This is a matter of considerable regret as it has been felt that these letters arouse unusual interest, especially with the young people. In this issue we are merely giving a list of names of children who have written in for the booklets. These booklets are "Alberta Wheat Pool in Picture, Rhyme and Story" and "Meri-ka-chak" the story of the chief of the tribe of the Shana-macs. Any young person who writes to the Publicity Department of the Wheat Pool may obtain a copy of either or both of these booklets.

It should be understood that no additional booklets of this nature will be issued for a few months at least, and those children who are requesting further booklets will have to wait.

Maurice McCubbin, Ghost Pine Creek; Margaret Carmichael, Byemore; Doris Luckwell, Pollockville; Emily F. Stickle, Wisdom; Richard Sikstrom, Dinant; Patrick MacIntyre, Clondonald; Freda Pregitzer, Hanna; Jean M. Shaw, Oyen; Fred Scott Martin, Oyen; Isabel Wynnychuk, Smoky Lake; Olga Rennich, Loyalist; Dorothy Pfund, Round Hill; Ciele Hurbtise, Fedorah; Almer Laurence, Fedorah; Jean Hurbtise, Fedorah; Johnnie Knezevich, Roycroft; Bernice Barrett, Bircham; Penard H. Hildahl, Strathmore; Ivan Clelland, Cowley; Edwin Gordon, Carbon; Joe Kilarski, Fedorah; Helen and Lily Forchuck, Spring Creek; Kate Brotherhood, Lomond; Tony Luchka, Fedorah; Alice Hughes, Youngstown.

Frank Hughes, Youngstown; Elmer Bridges, Talbot; Alice Pare, Chauvin; Arthur Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan; Dave Kusler, Walsh; Marshall Cherniawsky, Mundare; Clifford Walker, Grassy Lake; Dorothy Widen, Duhamel; Stanley Turner, Sarrail; Henry Poffenroth, Calgary; Archie Oldfield, Vulcan; James Tainsh, Three Hills; Kathleen M. Strange, Alix; William Pundick, Foisy; Maggie

(Continued on page 31)

Interests of the United Farm Women

Divorce Bill in the House of Commons

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

It seems to me that the subject that recurs most often at the House of Commons this year is the one of divorce.

You may remember that this is not its first appearance; in fact is almost becoming one of the perennials. Three years ago the Senate passed a bill recommending that Ontario be granted a divorce court so that in the future petitioners for divorce could appear before the courts there instead of coming to the Senate and the House of Commons as is necessary at present.

When this bill came to the Commons there seemed to be no one ready to sponsor it. The next year it met with a slightly better success in that Mr. Smith, of Stormont, sponsored it, but in the pressure of private bills it was not reached. Last year on its appearance it was sponsored by Mr. Woodsworth, and after much discussion it was defeated by a majority of 31, many of the Ontario members voting against it, various reasons of conscience, pique and political expediency being attributed as the reason of their vote.

Since the House thus declared itself in favor of continuing to act as a divorce court, some of the members decided they would see to it that they did their work a bit more efficiently, and instead of letting the divorce bills go through in batches as before, they insisted they go singly and that if the sponsor to a divorce bill were not in the House, the House refuse to have it considered as is the case with other bills; also they asked if there were children and what provision was being made for them.

Mr. Woodsworth Brings in Bill

As there were over 300 bills for divorce awaiting Parliament, this naturally began to hold up the other business of the House, and Premier King made a promise that before another session the Government would try to find some means of handling the divorce cases in some more satisfactory manner. However, no note was made of any change in the Speech from the Throne, so Mr. Woodsworth brought in a bill again to provide Ontario with her own divorce court.

It came up for discussion on several Tuesday and Friday nights (the time for private bills) and at last it came to a vote, which on first count was pronounced a tie, and the Speaker gave his casting vote against it. It was, however, discovered that there was a mistake in the count, and owing to the uncertainty, there was a motion made to reinstate the bill on the order paper, which motion was carried. So again it came up and an amendment was introduced asking for an educational propaganda, against divorce, to be put on. This may have sounded very laudable, but it meant that if the amendment carried the original bill was lost. So this being the case, when the vote was taken it was found to be defeated. Then came another amend-

ment that the bill be read in six months' time—a six months' hoist of course being a practical defeat; but that was lost and again the bill was reached for its second reading, voted on and passed, and now it awaits its third reading. Of course the discussion may be prolonged sufficiently that the vote may not come again this session.

A Reactionary Proposal

As if that were not enough, Mr. Bourassa introduced a bill to amend the Marriage and Divorce Act by repealing the clauses that were added in 1925. Possibly you may recall that in that year the Divorce Act for Western Canada was changed and a wife could demand a divorce on the same grounds as a husband. Previous to that time it had been more difficult for a wife to obtain a divorce, a double standard of married morality existing. It seemed almost incredible that Parliament was being asked to retrace the steps it had taken in giving equality to the sexes, especially after Mr. Thorson of Winnipeg pointed out that the women of the four Western Provinces would be in a worse position than previous to 1925; for the Divorce Act of that year repealed the existing Divorce laws of those Provinces and the result would be that the men of these Provinces would resort to the Provincial divorce courts but the wives would have to come to the Dominion Parliament.

Fortunately for justice and equality this bill was voted down.

We have heard of the sanctity of the home, of the sacred tie of marriage and all the sentimental phrases generally used in these discussions, and anyone coming in the middle of a discussion might think that the Western and Maritime members were trying to break up the homes of Ontario by introducing a new process called "divorce," instead of trying to have that process carried on in a court apparently better suited to conduct the cases and where financial provision could be made for the children.

Problems Must Be Faced

Problems like these must be faced, much as we dislike them; the causes can surely be discovered and remedies applied at the source. It is useless to say we do not believe in divorce; one needs only to read the official record of the annually increasing number of divorce appeals to realize that it is a problem before our people. Our marriage and divorce laws must, like every other institution, adapt themselves to the needs of society. "The Sabbath was made for man not man for the Sabbath."

As well lean back in this age and say we do not believe in unemployment, which is another of the vexed questions of the day, and say that it has been written that if a man does not work neither shall he eat, and let it go at that. A law that meets the need of one age can not always be applied to another.

We shall probably hear further of divorce in connection with Mr. Ward's

bill, which he has again introduced this year. You remember that last year he introduced a bill which passed the Commons giving women the same right to establish a home for the sake of applying for divorce as is now enjoyed by men only. This was later turned down by the Senate.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Browning U.F.W.A. Local has been organized in the Edgerton district. Mrs. G. Woodbridge was elected president and Mrs. W. C. Taylor secretary.

Members of Renfrew U.F.W.A. Local (at Tilley Station) are making an auto-graph quilt in the U.F.A. colors, blue and gold, to be raffled, states Mrs. M. Mellen, secretary.

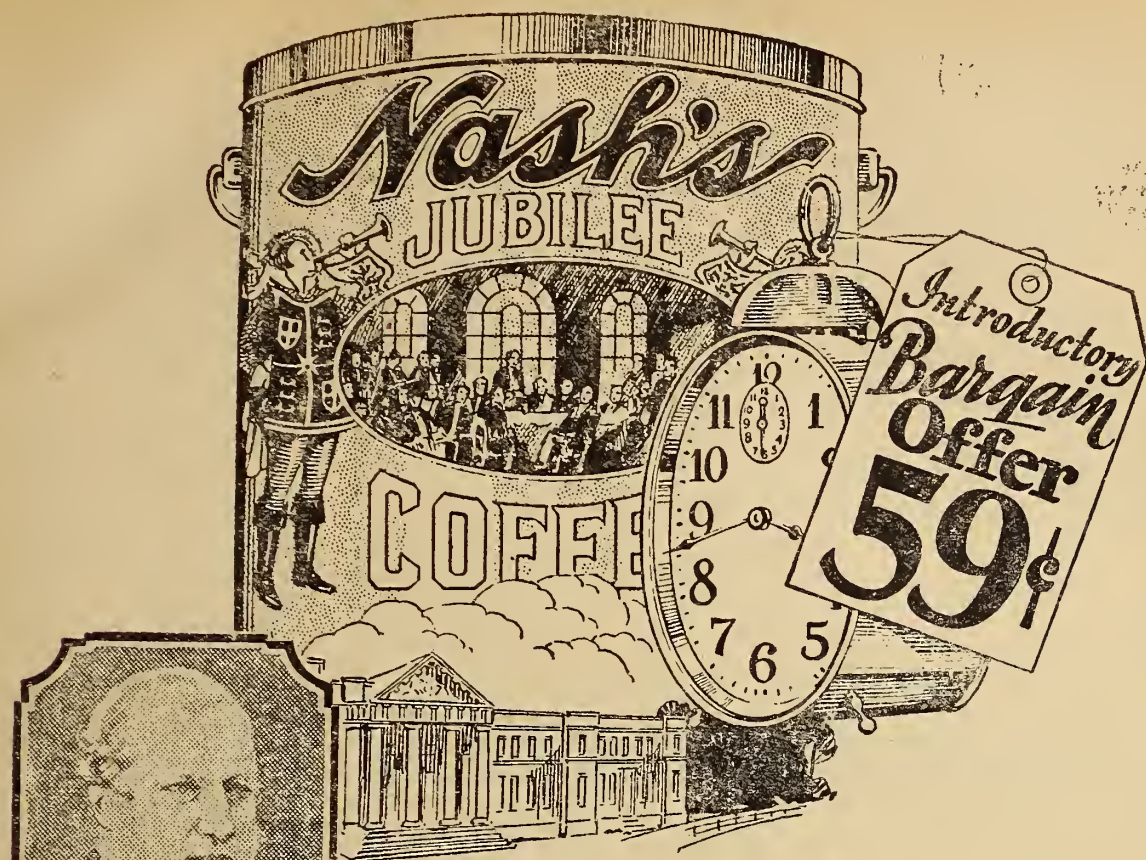
A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Dole, when the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local entertained the U.F.A. Local and friends. About forty were present. The evening was spent in games and contests, prizes being won by Miss A. M. Turner, Miss M. Sibbald, R. O. German and Miss D. Turner.

Mrs. West MacLaughlan, secretary of Conrich U.F.W.A. Local, reports that a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Timmins on March 26th. Roll call was answered with recipes for supper dishes, and Miss Pue, of the Calgary City Council, gave an address on temperance. Later, the meeting passed a resolution in favor of prohibition.

The annual dance given by East Vegreville U.F.W.A. and Vegreville U.F.A. Locals was a success socially and financially, says a letter from the secretary, Mrs. P. E. Callahan. The other officers of this Local are: Mrs. McGowan president, and Mrs. Brinton vice-president. At the annual meeting Mrs. McGowan, delegate to the Convention, gave a very interesting report.

Application for the clinic during the summer was decided on at the last meeting of Warner U.F.W.A. Local, writes Mrs. Roy Pains, secretary. Papers by Mrs. Frandson and Mrs. Pittman, on citizenship and co-operative marketing, were very much enjoyed. Reports given showed that \$18.30 had been earned by the serving of a dance supper. The hostess, Mrs. C. Doenz, served lunch.

Mrs. Charles Friedland, recently re-elected, is serving her fifth consecutive year as president of Union U.F.W.A. Local, at Vermilion, reports Mrs. J. W. Rankin, secretary. The other officers are Mrs. H. Groscep, vice-president, and Mrs. E. A. Dilcox, auditor. Last year the raffling of a quilt made by the members brought a nice sum to the treasury, and



HON. SIR
ALEXANDER T. GALT

First proposed Union of Provinces in the old parliament buildings. Toronto, a step towards Confederation and Canada's Diamond Jubilee after which Jubilee Coffee is named.

Special Coffee Bargain

HERE'S a coffee special of interest to every housewife. With purchase of a five-pound tin of Nash's Jubilee Coffee at the regular price you are entitled to buy this well-made serviceable alarm clock for only 59c. This very special price is made as an inducement for you to try delicious Nash's Coffee. The five-pound container gives you extra value. It saves the cost of four one-pound containers. We give you the difference in quality. Your grocer is now featuring Nash's special offerign.

Nash's

JUBILEE COFFEE

NASH TEA AND COFFEE IMPORTERS
165 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.

this year also they are making a quilt and aprons for a bazaar.

There was a large gathering of members and visitors at the March meeting of East Lethbridge U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Gilford, who served lunch after adjournment. The home nursing course, given in March by Miss Conroy, was very instructive and much enjoyed, says the secretary, who adds: "I would advise every Local to seize the opportunity of having this course."

"Notre Dame U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. Stanlake for the March meeting, with eighteen ladies present," says a report from Mrs. L. J. Devereux, secretary. "The February bulletin on organization, by Mrs. Warr, proved interesting. There was a discussion on a membership drive and the 1930 program, and it was decided to use the program sent from Central Office. The hostess served lunch, assisted by Mrs. Langan and Mrs. Savage."

Some very interesting meetings have been planned by Waterhole U.F.W.A. for the current year. Their program includes the following: talk on Convention work, by Mrs. Stong; bulletin on horticulture and round table discussion; paper on the achievements of the U.F.A. in politics, by Mrs. Kennedy; paper on child psychology by Mrs. Auden; a picnic; talk on legislation affecting women and children, by Mrs. Bailey; talk by D. M. Kennedy, M.P. Roll calls will be answered at all the meetings on a well selected series of topics.

The furthest north U.F.W.A. Local has recently been formed, at Fort Vermilion. Mrs. S. Lawrence is president, Mrs. M. A. Hallett vice-president, and Mrs. D. E. Utz secretary. Mrs. Lawrence writes: "A large number of the school children seem to have enlarged tonsils, bad teeth and often poor eyesight, and it is to try and raise money to get the Government travelling clinic in here that we are anxious to have a U.F.W.A. Tomorrow night we are putting on a St. Patrick's dance, fee fifty cents, as a start off in raising money."

Owing to sickness and stormy weather says a letter from Mrs. F. C. Hoffman secretary of Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local, it was decided to hold no meetings from December until April. Owing to the bad season last year money is scarce in the district and the Local held a series of entertainments to raise sufficient to pay the Central Office dues of the members. An interesting program for the summer meetings has been prepared beginning with a visit from Mrs. Wellington Huyck of Strome, past president of the Provincial Women's Institute.

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. W. Smith, with Mrs. Curtiss as hostess, writes Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary. "Two bulletins, by Mrs. Scholefield and Mrs. Warr, were read and discussed. The demonstration on interior decoration is to be held at the school on April 4th and 5th. A whist drive and dance will be held later for Central Office fees. Two splendid recitations were given by Mrs. Haynes in her usual able manner. The question from the Question Box, 'How can industrialists paralyse war?' was answered by Mrs. Carmichael: 'By refusing to provide food and munitions of war.' A

demonstration on papier mache work was given by Mrs. Rossiter; the members were certainly surprised when they saw the jardinières, trays, etc., which can be made in this way at trifling cost. Tea was served by the hostess."

After the regular business, Turin U.F.W.A. turned over their last meeting to the U.F.W.A. Director, Mrs. Malloy, "who certainly gave a most interesting address," says a letter from Mrs. Roy Handley, secretary, "giving us an idea of the good that the U.F.W.A. is doing and has done. She urged us to get as many new members as we could, and mentioned the chief subjects in which the U.F.W.A. is interested." The members were in favor of the suggested conference in Lethbridge to be followed by a picnic. A very interesting afternoon came to a close with a delicious lunch.

Lamont U.F.W.A. Local have been busy during the winter, writes Mrs. Alvin I. Yerex. They had a pie social in December and made \$85; on this occasion guessing contests, etc., added to the profits. Three log cabin quilts were pieced and finished, and two of them were sent to the Red Cross, with 12 pairs of stockings and 14 pairs of mittens. \$5 and 60 dozen eggs went to the Crippled Children's hospital. "Mrs. A. L. Pearce is our president for the third year, and Miss Hazel Anderson our secretary," continues Mrs. Yerex. "The ladies are all so sorry to lose one of our active members, Mrs. Southern, who died in March. We are all looking forward to our visit in May from Mrs. Warr and Mrs. McNaughton. We serve lunch at the men's meetings, and the money is used in buying fruit or flowers for sick members. Two girls are being sent to Junior Conference in Edmonton. Several families moved away, so we haven't as many members now, but we are hoping to get more."

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Stuffed Cabbage: Soak a medium-sized cabbage in cold salted water for an hour, then boil until almost tender. Take from the water, remove the centre, leaving two or three layers of leaves. Shred the cabbage very fine, and add to it 1 cup fine bread crumbs, 1 cup ground ham, $\frac{1}{2}$ onion finely chopped, 1 tablespoon shortening, one raw egg, beaten, salt and pepper to taste; return to the shell of cabbage leaves, and tie with white string. Put in a roaster with a little fat and water, and bake slowly for 35 minutes.

Stewed Rhubarb: An English cook sends this method. To each pound of fruit allow 8 ounces of sugar and 1 cup water. Boil sugar and water for ten minutes. Wipe the rhubarb and cut into lengths, without peeling; add the rhubarb to the syrup and stew gently in the oven, without boiling, until it is soft. A strip of lemon rind improves the flavor. Serve with custard sauce.

Creamed Eggs with Pimento Sauce: Melt 3 tablespoons butter, add 3 tablespoons flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, stir until well cooked, then add slowly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk; add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pimento cheese, grated, and stir until it is blended into the sauce. Place hard-boiled eggs, halved on slices of buttered toast, and pour over the sauce. Enough for 6 servings.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to The U.F.A. Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6801. Misses' Dress.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39 inch material. To finish with bias binding requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The belt of contrasting material requires 1-8 yard 39 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6806. Ladies' Apron.

Cut in 4 Sizes. Small, 34-36, Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material. To finish with bias binding requires $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Price 15c.

Westling U.F.W.A. Local recently gave a card party and dance, in aid of the Red Cross, from which the proceeds were \$38.50. Bad roads cut down the attendance at a one day demonstration on first aid, by Miss Conroy, "although it was splendid," says Mrs. D. Will. This Local is holding a three day course in basketry at the end of May.

Mrs. Tony Greiner, secretary of Malmo U.F.W.A. Local, in the Wetaskiwin district, writes: "Malmo U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals put on a concert and box social in the Malmo hall in March. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and, what is still more interesting, the proceeds amounted to \$143. On April 4th we presented the same concert at the Angus Ridge Hall, and our share of the profit, which was half, amounted to \$51.25.

The baskets were numerous and interesting, and good support was given by all the members."

Coaldale U.F.W.A. held a successful pantry sale in March to raise money for a contribution to the Central Office deficit fund, reports Mrs. C. S. Evernden, secretary, and the proceeds were \$21.25. "During the past four months," adds Mrs. Evernden, "we have been holding our meetings on the same evening as the U.F.A., at the school, and inviting the men to join us after their meeting for refreshments and a social hour, which makes a pleasant change and adds considerably to our collections. The U.F.A. report increased attendance at their meetings, for which we claim our share of credit. In the U.F.W.A. we have 33 paid-up members, and the ladies seem very interested in the work."

"That sex equality is a deterrent to modern progress" was the subject of a debate at a joint meeting of Hillside U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, reports Mrs. Marr, secretary of the U.F.W.A. The affirmative team, Mesdames Dowdell, Howes and Harvey, by vote of the audience, were declared winners over Messrs. Dowdell, Howes and Hoskins, supporting the negative. A short sketch, "Getting Acquainted," put on by Mrs. L. Swartz, Miss Lily Loader, and Ivan Swartz, was very cordially received. Mrs. J. O. Harvey gave a charming solo. A hat social was held on the same evening, bringing in \$27. A very fine program has been arranged by this Local for the 1930 meetings. Some of the features are given below: paper, Value of Religious Training for Children, Mrs. Howes; informal debate, Resolved that Homework in Grades One to Seven Should be Abolished; paper, My First Impressions of Canada, Mrs. Martin; paper, Suitable Flowers for a Small Garden, Mrs. Young; Ireland Re-visited, Mrs. L. W. Marr; Three Favorite Cakes, Mrs. Swartz; Futility of Worrying, Mrs. Hoskins; Should Social Hygiene be Taught in High Schools, Mrs. Dowdell; debate with Millet U.F.W.A.; Ductless Glands, Mrs. Harvey; How to Teach Children Etiquette, Mrs. H. Marr. In addition, interesting topics for roll calls have been prepared, and members have been appointed to give papers on current events, and to take charge of the special organization subjects.

IN LOCAL OPTION AREA

Following the adoption of the resolution on beer parlors, the Annual Convention adopted the following, submitted by Namaka U.F.A. District Association: Resolved, that the Government amend the Act making it illegal for any person outside the local option area to be present on the poll premises, take part or otherwise influence the result on day the vote is taken.

RECORD SHIPMENTS OF APPLES

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Shipments of apples this season to British and other markets from Nova Scotia totalled 662,408 barrels up to December 31, 1929, an increase of 285,671 barrels compared with the corresponding period in the previous season. The 1929 crop of apples in Nova Scotia was 1,846,860 barrels, an increase of over 750,000 over 1928. The total crop in Canada last year was 3,702,370 barrels, or about 465,000 barrels more than in the previous year.



Do These Things Count Most With You in Buying Hardy Plants?

1 Are you more fussy about the packing than about whether the plants are field grown? or do you want to be sure of both?

2 Are you willing to wait a year for bloom, or do you want to be sure of it first year?

3 Do you want good husky, full-sized clumps, all set in high gear ready to start at the word go? Or are you willing to put up with less desirable stock, do some nursing, expect some losses, just to save a few cents per plant?

4 Do you believe guarantee of delivery in approved "good condition" and "on time" is a thing so often claimed that it no longer means anything? Nevertheless you demand the guarantee just the same. We replace free any stock which does not grow.

Well, about all we can say to you is, that we have only one thing to sell and that is *satisfaction*. If you don't get a full and running over measure of that from us, we see to it that you do. No one has an equal in assortment, quantity or all-round quality of stock. This sounds like blowing. But it's a fact too easily proven to tempt exaggeration. Come look over our nursery. See for yourself. Send for the 24 page illustrated catalogue and Planters' Guide.

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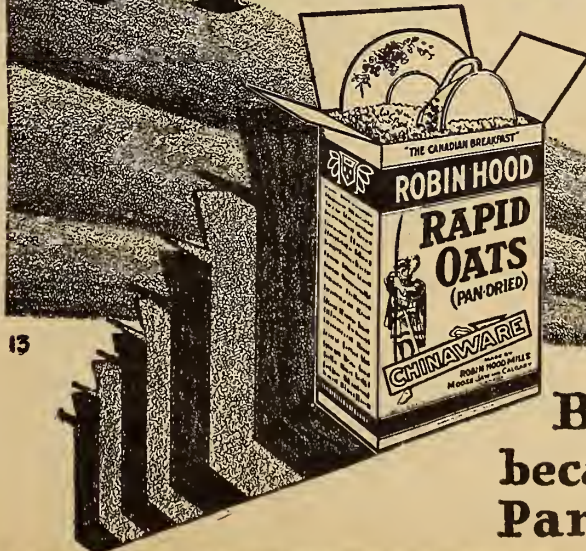
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In each package a surprise awaits you
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CHINAWARE PREMIUM

Robin Hood Rapid Oats



BEST
because it's
Pan-Dried

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Aims of Young People's Work

Dear Junior Members:

Year after year, day after day, you see the papers all crying: Back to the land—Keep the young people on the farms; Don't let them go to the city.

Why do our farm boys and girls want to go to the city?

Because, in the past, farm life has lacked attractiveness. Farm life has been unattractive through social stagnation and inactivity, or too much of a steady dull routine. This steady, monotonous grind, year in and year out, will eventually break down any person.

Then is it any wonder that sons and daughters, seeing the toil worn faces of their parents, should want to get away from all this drudgery, and go to the city with all its fascinations and glitter?

They forget, as in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice,

"All that glitters is not gold."

Until the Junior U.F.A. was formed, in a good many districts there was no social organization of any kind, with the result that many boys and girls were growing into young manhood and womanhood without getting the benefit of training which comes from getting out and working together in club work.

The object of the Juniors is to overcome this, and to help make farm life as attractive as possible by having a good live Junior Local in the heart of every district, and by holding concerts, dances, debates, carnivals, athletics of all kinds; and to inject as much good wholesome amusement into farm life as possible.

Given fair conditions, farm life could be more nearly ideal than any other I know of, and it is our intention to try to make it as near that as we possibly can.

MARY I. CAMERON,
Jr. U.F.A. Director for Red Deer.

News From Junior Locals

Stanley Moore, secretary of the George Lake Junior Local, in remitting dues for nine members, states they have been holding some very interesting entertainments during the past winter

"About thirty-five dollars to be used in sending delegates to the Junior Conference, was raised at a concert and at a box social and dance," writes Archie Jenkins, secretary of the Willow Springs Junior Local.

At the March 14th meeting of the Intermediate Juniors, Neil Stewart resigned as president, and Grace Bullington, who was formerly secretary, was chosen president and William Graham the new secretary.

Mrs. Marie Malloy has organized a Junior Local at Nobleford—the Newlands Junior Local. The following officers have been elected: President, Hans Ellingson; vice-president, Helene Cormier; secretary, Frank F. Brown. Twenty-eight members enrolled.

"Four new members of the Lone Ridge Junior Local were enrolled at a meeting in Lone Ridge Hall," writes Robert C. Ewart, secretary. "After the meeting lantern slides were shown, which were entitled, 'Canada Coast to Coast,' and 'The World on Wheels.'"

At the second meeting of the Bobtail Junior Local a committee was chosen to decide the feasibility of sending a delegate to the Junior Conference and if so, to devise ways and means to raise sufficient funds to do so. It was decided to add recitations to each meeting program.

At the March 21st meeting of the Monarch Junior Local which opened with "O Canada," Robeanna Wilson gave a paper on the Cabinet and Mary Hunwick gave a paper on Authors. Both papers were very much enjoyed. The meeting closed by singing "God Save Our King."

On March 21st the Lockhart Junior Local put on a play and over \$50 was cleared. "The skating rink has not been much of a success on account of windy weather and warm days," reports James L. Layton, secretary, "but after some discussion it was decided not to abandon it but to try it for another year."

Lougheed Junior Local — Wilson Johnson has been chosen captain of the senior team and Clifford Skoberg captain of the junior team. A whist drive and dance have been arranged to raise funds for the baseball teams. At a recent meeting a recitation was given by Alex McDonald; talk on the marines by Mr. Orval Provst; recitation by George Westra and a song by a trio.

At the annual meeting of the Balzac Junior Local the following officers were elected: President, Bert Church; vice-president, Dick Lyall; secretary, Katie Black; supervisors, Ennis Black, Mrs. Tom Lyall, Mr. MacLean. On April 9th the return debate between Beddington and Balzac, under the auspices of the Junior Local, takes place and is entitled, "Resolved that a married man's life is more preferable to a single man's."

At the last meeting of the O.S.A. Junior Local a delegate to the Junior Conference was chosen and a committee appointed to carry on the Junior work next year. It was decided to leave the balance in the treasury to help the next Local get started. "I know that I may confidently

DEFINITION CONTEST

The time of the definition contest has been extended from April 15th to May 15th in order to give those who have not already done so an opportunity to send in their definitions of "The Aims and objects of the U.F.A." Don't forget that three prizes are being offered, and don't delay. Send in your definition to Central Office right away. Any Junior member may compete, and you may be one of the lucky winners.

say that the O.S.A. Junior U.F.A. played an important part in the lives of its members towards the enjoyment and profit of college life," writes Emeline Jones, secretary.

Rocky Coulee Juniors recently held a dance at which \$20 was realized. At supper time a hope chest was raffled and an additional \$14.50 realized. Mr. Edwards drew the lucky ticket. On March 31st a social evening was spent. After a few dialogues, Mr. Eisenhower of the Wheat Pool showed some lantern slides and Mr. Ingram gave a very interesting talk on seed wheat. Lunch was served by the Juniors and the hat passed around, and \$31.5 collected.

Following is a typical day's program at the Junior Conference, to be held June 4th to 10th at Edmonton:

- 7:00 a.m. Reveille.
- 7:45 a.m. Morning Recreation.
- 8:15 a.m. Breakfast.
- 9:00 a.m. Life and Character Talk.
- 9:15 a.m. Address on Community Problems.
- 10:00 to 12:00 noon. Practical Agriculture, Boys; Domestic Science, Home Nursing, etc., Girls.
- 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Nature Study, Field Work in Botany, Geology, Entomology, etc.
- 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. Games and Recreation.
- 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Illustrated Talks, Community Singing, etc.
- 10:15 p.m. Roll Call.
- 10:30 p.m. Lights out and silence.

"We held our March meeting at the home of Mrs. Semple with full attendance and seven visitors," writes Audrey Keeton secretary of the Flagpole Hill Junior Local. "A lively debate, city life vs. country life, took place and city life won. At our February meeting we held geography and spelling matches which were very interesting. We are having an Easter program on the 19th of April." The Flagpole Hill Juniors are very interested in Junior work and the secretary expects that they will be represented at the Junior Conference.

Turin Junior Local was recently re-organized at the home of Mrs. Arrowsmith. The following officers were elected: President, Wilfred Stauth; vice-president, Esta Cole; secretary, Freda Arrowsmith; director, Miss White. The social part of the evening was spent in games, after which a delicious lunch was served. Augusta Cole won the Car Romance contest, and Eugene Stauth won first prize and Bert Arrowsmith consolation prize for the Advertisement contest. A puzzle contest was held for the benefit of the smaller children and Phyllis Stauth won the prize.

"We had a very pleasant meeting on March 12th at which we decided to put on a whist drive and dance on April 4th for the sole benefit of the Junior Red Cross; we are trying to make up \$60 in order to instal a Unit Equipment and have \$25 towards our objective now at Edmonton," writes Margaret Hogg, secretary of Loyalty Junior Local. For April 10th the U.F.W.A. and Juniors arranged a basketball course. The Loyalty Juniors were the first Local in Alberta to get the applications in for the Field Crops Competition. They are electing four delegates to the Junior Conference and it is expected that the whole four will participate in the Public Speaking Contest.

The Rainier Junior Local was organized on Saturday, March 29th, under the guidance of the U.F.W.A. Mrs. A. B. Vye, president of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Wm. L. Graham, secretary and Mrs. P. J. Stuhatz, supervisor, were present. S. Stewart Graham, Raymond Eshom and Mrs. Raymond Eshom, directors, also lent valuable assistance. Mrs. Stuhatz presided. Twenty-one signed the roll and sixteen members paid their dues. Officers elected: President, Arthur Chelte; vice-president, Robert H. Graham; secretary-treasurer, May Rufsage. A social hour followed after which the ladies in attendance served lunch to the Juniors. The meeting then adjourned to meet in two weeks at which time committees will be formed.

On March 7th, Hillside Wide Awake Junior Local held a whist drive and \$9 was realized. "Our Juniors have not quite decided yet," writes Lilian Loader, secretary, "but we are sending one or more delegates and a visitor to the Junior Conference."

"From the whist drive and dance on the 7th of March we made \$17.45 and will soon have enough to send a delegate to the Junior Conference," writes Yolie Ciocchetto, secretary of the Naples Junior Local.

Will the Juniors remind their delegates who play the ukulele, guitar, banjo, etc., those who can give a vocal section, reading, or entertain in any other way, to come prepared to take part in the "Home Talent" entertainment which will be held during Junior Conference Week.

'NUFF SAID

Single Gent—What's the best month to get married in?"

Married Person—"Octembruary."

Single Gent—"Why, there's no such month."

Married Person—"Just so."—*Montreal Star.*

YUKON'S SOURCE OF SILVER

The Yukon's production of silver which is derived mainly from the silver-lead ore of the Mayo district, has been increasing during the last two years and will probably continue to supply an increasing amount in the future.

CANADIANS WHO RETURNED

In the ten months of the current fiscal year 26,133 Canadians who had gone to the United States intending to stay there returned to Canada for permanent residence. These are not included in the immigration returns.

FRUIT TREES FOR PRAIRIES

After fifteen years of seed planting the experimental work of the Canadian Government Department of Agriculture has developed sixteen varieties of apple trees suited to the climatic conditions of the prairie Provinces. Of these varieties two have been graded "very good" and four "good." Horticultural experts point out, however, that it will take several more tree generations to evolve the ideal species. Fruit tree seeds are offered to prairie farmers by the Government Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba, for planting in their own gardens.

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Greatest
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Producing
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Syrup
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Children
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DIVIDENDS FROM THE FARM

A GOOD farm, representing invested years of effort tilling the soil, should pay dividends. And it will—to the farmer who is a keen business man.

The dividend is the earnings over and above wages for the farmer's work. Too many farms fail to earn even these wages.

The right Banking connection will prove invaluable to the farmer who plans for dividends. He should discuss his business freely with the Bank Manager.

The Manager at any Branch of the Bank will give you painstaking advice and dependable service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

206 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

Assets of Over One Hundred and Fifty Millions

176 R

News and Comment from the Alberta Livestock Pool

By DONALD MacLEOD, Secretary

What Is to Be Gained by Co-operative Marketing?

The answer to this is quite obvious to the men who are on the inside of the movement and are conversant with all the angles of the system of the trade, but rather hard to explain to the producers as a whole, who as a rule judge only by the ripples on the surface, and only from a local view point at that. While the real advantages may go unseen and unheralded, submerged rocks may lie ahead, which are not foreseen until bumped into.

"Take Hogs"

In pointing out the advantages of the co-operative marketing of livestock, a good illustration of this can be seen if we compare the situation between Canada and the United States previous to the time when co-operative marketing was instituted here, and since that period. In demonstrating this we will take hogs as an example. Previous to the time of Co-operative Marketing, Chicago hog market ruled around \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher than our western markets. As co-operative marketing gradually gathered force through concentration of volume through one avenue, this naturally forced competition to follow this avenue for its supplies, which naturally worked prices to a more even basis, and gradually reduced this spread, until today the Canadian market is standing around \$1.20 per cwt. over Chicago.

True we have co-operative marketing in the United States, but on a different foundation, as it is entirely on a voluntary basis, and the volume can be swayed simply by baiting, while on the other hand we are built on a contract basis, which not only assures the stability of co-operative marketing, but draws the teeth from the baited detours which may look enticing at the moment but end in a mirage. It has been admitted by the packing fraternity that our system of marketing has forced them to buy under conditions that a few years ago would have been considered presumptuous, on the part of producers, and any such attempts at that time along these lines would have been clubbed into submission instantly. It is only a few years ago that drovers and hog buyers had to operate through one plant, and one only. To attempt to obtain bids from any other source was as good as committing suicide. Today the producers' hogs, through Co-operative Marketing, are sold to the highest bidder throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

No Spectacular Flare

This evolution has come about not in a night but in a steady stride without any spectacular flare, and on that account many may have failed to realize its significance.

Recently we referred to the greater production campaign which seemed to be favored in certain quarters. Others are now clamoring for *quality* production, while others shout that our salvation lies in restricted production. All this is very bewildering and we shall not attempt to

show which, if any, of those viewpoints are right, but we do know that we are on safe and proven ground when we say that our marketing facilities must be equal to our producing ability if the producer is to receive any advantage through his increased production.

Today our producers are only receiving 40 cents of the consumers' dollar and we have no hope that the margin shall ever be reduced so long as the processing and distributing machinery is functioning under the competitive system.

According to eminent economists who have made a thorough study of this question the only instances in the world today where the producer gets a larger share of the consumer's dollar is where the marketing and distributing machinery is co-operatively owned.

The Greatest Pitfall

The greatest pitfall in front of the producers at present, is the system of shipping direct to the plants, under the impression that a few cents is saved on commission and yardage, which in reality is only camouflage. Again let us point to conditions in the United States. What with voluntary co-operation, coupled with direct shipments to plant, their open market is practically being throttled. Direct shipments have increased 170 per cent since 1926, and legislation is being asked to debar such shipments so as to save the producers from themselves. Are we going to allow ourselves to drift to the same extent in this direction? It is much easier and less costly to learn by the experience of others than to have the glorification of going through the mill ourselves.

Up to the present we have made exceptional progress, but we are coming to the point where we must change our step. That is, if we intend to *hold our place in the march of economic conditions*. We have mentioned that the producer is receiving forty cents of the consumer's dollar, whereas the producer in Denmark is getting seventy cents of this dollar. That means with all our advantages regarding cheap feed and our commodity being practically consumed locally, we are out thirty cents of each dollar paid by the consumer for our product. Before our production can be placed on a stable basis this gap must be bridged, and this can only be done by the producer realizing that he must handle his commodity from the point of production stage by stage, to the gateway of the consumer.

OFFICE GOSSIP

P. J. McDonald from one of our new Locals, Vegreville, was on the market recently and had two steers that sold at top market price, 10.00 per cwt. and weighed 2510. This is one of the first consignments from this new Local, and judging by the enthusiasm shown by the members that have been on the Yards,

we are looking for this Local to forge ahead with rapid strides.

The Gratten Coulee Local was on the market on Wednesday the 26th with a mixed load. In this load Mr. Gilbert Sorenson of Viking, had two steers, one of which topped the market for that day selling at 10.00, Mr. Sorenson's other steer making 9.75.

We had a load of cattle on the market on Wednesday, March 26th, from the Buffalo Lake Association, which averaged up rather well for a mixed load of different classes. In this load we see that Wm. Shipley of Waterglen had three animals in his shipment that sold real well. One steer at 10.00, one heifer at 10.00 and one cow at 8.00. In the same load J. J. Soly of Haynes had one steer that made 11.00.

Percy Williams, a member of one of our newly formed Locals, the Edmonton District Association, had seven hogs on the market on Thursday the 27th. The seven of Mr. Williams' hogs graded Selects 100 per cent. He stated that his average for selects in his hog operations was 90 per cent. That's doing well.

Mr. McDonald has got through his meetings in the St. Paul district and reports that in spite of heavy roads the attendances were exceptionally good and the attitude towards pooling first rate.

Southern Alberta Co-op has held over 36 meetings during the last month. Mr. Evanson attended many of these meetings and is highly pleased with the result. At each meeting a definite motion was put on the advisability of entering the processing business. In every case the motion was carried unanimously in favor, and the sooner the better. Mr. Evanson also reports that a new Association is being formed at Vauxhall. A well attended meeting was held there on March 22nd when many contracts were signed and steps taken to arrange other meetings in the Association's territory between Vauxhall and Arrowhead.

The Collingwood U.F.A. Local, which is within the Westbank Association, held a meeting to discuss live stock matters on April 7th. Mr. Claypool and the manager of the Westbank association attended and report that the attendance was very large. Upon anyone present being invited to sign a contract who had not already done so, it turned out that there were only two present who had not signed. One of them immediately signed a contract and the other explained that he was simply a tractor farmer and didn't keep any livestock. The speakers were thanked for their presence and a vote of confidence in the Pool was passed.

The Livestock Pool is a co-operative organization which is particularly dependent upon the active co-operation of all its members. Its success will very largely depend upon the co-operative spirit behind its 40 odd shipping associations. In urging every one to do his share we are tempted to repeat a quo-

tation by Mrs. Warr in her address at Alberta Institute of Co-operation of last year—

"Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings
And common folks like you and me
Are builders for eternity?"

"To each is given a bag of tools
A shapeless mass, a book of rules
And each must fashion, ere life has flown
A stumbling block or a stepping stone."

Regarding Packing Plants

"A Casual Reader" writes:

"I will leave criticism of the letter from our Eckville friend to a more able pen. The action of the Livestock Pool regarding packing plants had an opposite effect on me. I had not signed a contract, but when I saw an account of their proposal in the press, it occurred to me that here was a chance for my stuff to go into my own cooler instead of into somebody else's, so I promptly obtained a contract and signed it.

"I think it will be generally admitted that livestock men are a little more conservative than grain growers, and if, as a recent issue states, the Pool is doing over one-third of the business in the Province, then I consider for the length of time they have been operating that they are doing fine and that their future progress will resemble the idling snowball.

"I am only a little fellow as stock men go and my name would cut no ice.

"I have for some years conducted co-operative shipments, sometimes free of charge and sometimes at a merely nominal charge.

"So long as the Pool was merely a commission house, I did not change as I had always received excellent service from the firm I consigned the stock to, and, when I needed it, kindly advice. I shall always feel indebted to them, but when I saw the news of the packing plants, I thought that now is the time to be up and doing. I signed with the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, the Pool's agents.

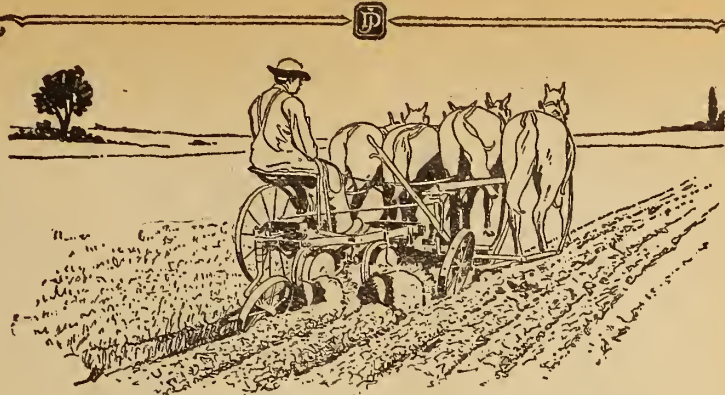
"I am doing a little canvassing, but find progress slow. However, when the folks have something to sell, I expect they will come around as usual, and than I shall have a better opportunity."

POOL YOUNG PEOPLE'S COLUMN

(Continued from page 23)

Czupryk, Kleskun Hill; Bill T. Worobets, Mundare; Joseph Shubert, Empress; Viola Johnson, Galahad; John A. Wannop, Nanton; Annie Nauta, Granum; Wm. Klompas, Andrew; Stanley Lyckman, Carmanagay; Bert Hadingron, Lethbridge; Anna C. Coulter, Brownfield; Arthur Ridley, Morrin.

Louis Lambert, Pickardville; H. Marcelle Thomas, Green Court; Frederick Neumann, Rochfort Bridge; Stella Raza, Empress; Alma Stroh, Youngstown; Teddy Hermann, Schuler; Kathleen Tovey, Elnora; Elsie Pogmore, Byemore; Elsie A. Bradshaw, Willow Creek; Katie Mickelon, Fedorah, Bohdan Ferbey, Fedorah; Doris Baird, Galahad; Vera Goldthorpe, Veteran; Olga Teresio, Two Hills; Gwynethe Snider, Lethbridge; Ethel Berry, Lethbridge; Audrey Nelson, Ferguson Flats; Anton E. Krysanouski, Sacred Heart; Edward Nelson, Ferguson Flats; Betha Ehmann, Wisdom; Ethel Campvell, Vulcan; Alma Little, Bashaw; George M.



FARMER APPROVAL Marks the New Deere Gang As the Leading Plow of Its Type

Wherever plows of its type are used, the New Deere Gang has earned its leadership in the field—a leadership based upon owner approval in recognition of its good work, long life and all the other features that mean most in real plowing satisfaction.

The New Deere has the sturdy construction necessary for long life in difficult Canadian soils; it has the great strength in beams and braces to stand up under heavy-duty service.

Genuine John Deere bottoms, together with all-wheel-carried design, insure proper balance, steady running and remarkably light draft.

On a farm nearby you, there is a New Deere Gang prized for the way it makes better seed beds. Ask your neighbor about it. Then inspect this sturdy plow at your John Deere dealer's. Write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina for free Booklet NH 8

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MOLINE, ILL.

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Provincial Treasurer

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Deputy Prov. Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Svekla, Boian; Joe M. Gadowski, Lake Eliza; Evelyn Olsen, Ponoka.

Alexander, and Martha Melnechuk, Soda Lake; Mark Gorgichuk, Soda Lake; Raymond Axtell, Dapp; Pearl Oliver, Diamond City; Margaret Woodford, Lake Thelma; Vincent Eyckman, Monitor; John Werstuik, Glendon; Audrey Ward, Arrowwood; Dena and Dorothy Withage, Nobleford; Metro Vertypora, Bellis; Ronald Cunningham, Oyen; Cecilena Quaschnick, Watts; John J. Pundick, Brosseau; Elsie Ricketts, Millet; Betty Steeves, Lomond; Willy Vandervale, Macleod; Katy Norris, Sibbald; Frank Routledge, Jarrow; Doris Dahl, Hanna & Harry Kohut, Bruce; W. J. Griffin, Brownvale; Doris Miller, Arrowwood; Eva Makowichuk, Willingdon; Erling Poulsen, Wayne; Juanita Paulson, Veteran.

Olga Melnychuk, Willingdon; Ollie Abercrombie, Ferintosh; Harry Gustum, Enchant; Helen McBride, Endiang; Leila, Eunice, Elsie, Cecil, Leonard and Clarence W. Green, Blackie; Arloa McConkey, Munson; Kenneth McLean, Vulcan; Herbert Moon, Kitscoty; Lloyd Cudney, New Brigidon; James W. Presley, Macleod; Norma Sarver, Winnifred; Benjamin Cibart, Hardisty; Margaret and Sylvia Dalton, Barons; K. Gordon Chisholm, Naco.

Marvin Andersen, Wayne; Paul Laskiwski, Fedorah; Quentin Brehmer, Medicine Hat; Norman Norris, Sibbald; Arthur Ganton, Vermilion; Carlyle Peacock, Scottfeld; Nora F. Marshall, Dorenelee; Johnston Ratledge, Naco; Minnie Gutknecht, Leduc; Alice Gutknecht, Leduc; Johnnie Belisle, Cluny; Evelin J. Skode, Rossington; Russell Fraser, Youngstown; Freda Bossert, Veteran; Charles Gordon, Carbon; George Kosowan, Roycroft; William Fedoruk, Mundare; Earl Smith, Holden; El ine Carson, Longheed; Paddy McMullan, Rusylvia; Heber Bulmer, Iron Springs; Florence Winter, Auburndale; Mary Moore, Big Stone.

Nancy and Mike Onischuk, Spring Creek; Nellie Hnybida, Northern Valley; Mary Nykyforuk, Mundare; J. L. Walters, Byemoor; George Cowan, Lone Butte; H. B. Gattey, Consort; Nora Montgomery; Frank Vinet, Kleskun Hill; Margaret E. Guild, Strome; Mary Karchut, Camrose; Mackintosh Hyndman, Kilkerran; Susan Kyle, Carvel; Clarence Wood, Elnora; Royce Maddock, Coronation; Mary Watters, Penhold; Harry Kusler, Walsh; Ford Blackburn, Peace River; Edith Bartlett, Veteran; Magnus Snyder, Pakan; Alfred Hogstead, Bruce; Marvin Gould, Islay; Eva Ells, Rowley; Bertha Howey, Neerlandia; David J. Hill, Loverna.

Sydney Rayner, Hardisty; Stephen Rafa, Empress; Earl Foxall, Coaldale; Hans Velkjar, Ponoka; Margaret Hurley, Lacombe; Lucile Brennesholtz, Lacombe; Katie Ogilvie, Lacombe; Carl Solland, Eckville; Bernard L. Hagi, Chancellor; James Jensen, Lacombe; Phyllis I. Lane, Leighton; Richard Jenkins, Ponoka; Dan Kinney, Clandonald; Katie J. Starchuk, Smoky Lake; Muriel McClure, Flat Lake; Louise Bettenson, Brownvale; Claire Groat, Spruce Grove; Wasalana Starchuk, Pakan; Ruby Gregory, Provost; Ross Groundwater, Endiang; Victor Jackson, Byemoor; Myron L. Crist, Vauxhall; J. Douglas Bargholz, Brownfeld; William Hansen, Glenwoodville; Mary Bagley, Rumsey; Lily Skakun, Willingdon; Dave Affolder, Millet; Dale Richardson, Consort.

Theofel Wormsbecher, Hilda; George R. Owen, Bittern Lake; Eloy Manson, Rochfort Bridge; Julius R. Nikolas, Beiseker; Ethel F. Mitchell, Pakan;

Effiemae Sneath, Clandonald; Scott Morrow, Mecheche; Alma Nelson, Standard; Jean and Annie Clark, Manville; Leona Allen, Bezanson; Joe Tomko, Lac Cardinal; George Watson, Lacombe; Eveline D. Crown, Pickardville; Albert Leroy, Fedorah; Madeleine Duigou, Gourin; John Doskocz, Bruderheim; Wm. Diprose, Verdant Valley; Mike Skuba, Spedden; Hilda Parsons, Kolla, B.C.; Jean Brennesholtz, Lacombe; Cecil C. Taylor, Doe River, B.C.; Kenneth Hewitt, Rimbey.

Clarence Anderson, LaGlac; Harold Simonson, Tofield; Carl Marx, Huxley; William Paul, Veteran; Ailee M. Upton, Pollockville; Gladys Taylor, Chauvin; Annie Bechtold, Irvine; Sylvia Bechtold, Irvine; Ella Bechtold, Irvine; Wesley Regan, Excel; Lucille Schieb, Leslieville; Dorothy Robison, Chinook; Volia Farr, Airdrie; George Burles, Cowley; Mona Talbot, Commerce; Dorothy Jordahl, Brownfeld; Victor Jordahl, Brownfeld; Lois Touchings, Thorhild; Donald Smyth, Loverna, Sask.; Isabel M. Murray, Hayter; George Blair, Monitor; Peter Seldon, Two Hills; Margaret E. Guild, Strome; Ruby Haines, Iron Springs; Preston Matlock, De Bolt.

George Chard, field service man, reports great enthusiasm and large attendance at a series of meetings held in the week ending April 5th. Attendances were as follows: Victor School (north of Craigmyle) 60; Hackett, 75; Weise (Hanna district) 80; Delia, 175; Mecheche 90; Craigmyle, 150.

During the month of March 941 new contracts were received at the Head Office of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, at Regina.

THE 1930 SESSION

(Continued from page 17)

taxation with respect to such social reforms looms large and blocks the way.

A notable feature of the session just concluded is the fact that the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid, again showed a surplus in the financial accounting of Provincial affairs. References were frequently made during the course of the eight or nine weeks' debate to the fact that the outstanding financial difficulties of the Province have been cleared out of the way; and that the Government is now in a position especially with the assurance of immediate control of the natural resources, to embark upon schemes for the betterment of the lives of the people from which it has hitherto been deterred by thought of the cost.

Another feature was the fact that the problem of roads which has loomed so large for several years past, occupied but little of the time of the Assembly this year. The program of construction laid down in previous years is being steadily carried out, without fear or favor; and the needs of a people increasingly given to the use of roads more and more met. It is to be regretted that the energetic Minister of Public Works, Hon. O. L. McPherson, was absent during the greater part of the session on account of illness.

The comparatively small amount of political fireworks which the session witnessed is worthy of remark, especially in view of the general feeling that an election is possible this summer and the

knowledge that it is certain in 1931. While the Opposition benches sent up an occasional flare, and from time to time curiosity as to the actual date of the election burst all bonds and was framed into a direct question, little time was wasted in that way. Once upon a time in pre-election years such matters consumed many days of the time of assemblies. The probe into the activities and finances of the Co-operative Societies instituted by the Liberal members J. T. Shaw and G. H. Webster may be regarded as an exception to this rule; but even that was devoid of rancor and was characterized by more sincerity and a closer adherence to truth and fact than could have been imagined years ago.

Though a redistribution bill was brought down, it created no furor. The disinterestedness of members who have held seats in the Legislature for nine years and who face the possibility of being unseated thereby, is nothing short of unique, and is altogether praiseworthy. They are all back again among the people and there is little fear expressed anywhere that any drastic change in the personnel of the Assembly will be made if the election comes this year.

* * *

The picture of the Assembly at work would not be complete without more reference to the groups opposite the Government. That the six Labor men have functioned efficiently can scarcely be denied. They have been to the fore in all measures looking to social reform. The Conservative group has lacked the fire of its little Napoleon of last year, but has on the whole been characterized by keen judgment and sanity. The leader, D. M. Duggan, is not a Conservative of the Tory stripe. The scribe desires to pay tribute here particularly, however, to the two Liberals before mentioned, Messrs. Shaw and Webster. Anyone who holds the view that the old British parliamentary system of two parties—one governing because of superior numbers, the other an official opposition persistently exposing the weakness of the former till its turn comes to govern at the will of a restless, change seeking electorate—is in the nature of things, cannot but admire the faithfulness and persistence with which these two men have discharged their function. Their constant attacks upon the Government have not been of the casual, carping type; they have been loaded with fact and have tempered their criticisms in most instances with fairness. They have not hesitated to stand alone in front of the whole Assembly or to break away completely from party ties as the occasion required. Not the least remarkable of the features of the session just closed has been the refusal of these critics of the Government to indulge in that twisting of fact and misrepresentation and cheap satire which have so often marked assemblies of past days. Even the press of the Province appears to have caught the new spirit, and have made their daily reports a more just reflection of the things done and said in the square chamber on the hill. In this respect the session of 1930 foreshadows, it is to be hoped, a new era in politics.

Fish caught in the inland lakes of the Province of Saskatchewan have an annual value of over \$500,000. Among the principal kinds of fish caught are goldeyes, herring, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, mullets, trout, tullibee and white fish.

Late Wheat Pool News

Johnston Ferguson, Wheat Pool delegate, reports a splendid meeting held at Kingman. Resolutions were passed endorsing the policy of the management.

Andrew Holmberg reports successful meetings held in his district which were addressed by George Bennett, director, and J. P. Watson, field service man. A number of these meetings passed resolutions expressing full support of the Pool movement and endorsing the stand taken by the management.

On April 2nd a successful Wheat Pool meeting was held at Wiese in the Hanna district. The speakers were J. K. Sutherland, Wheat Pool delegate, and George Chard, Pool fieldman. A very large audience helped to make the meeting worth while. The Wheat Pool pictures were fine and very much appreciated. The ladies provided a splendid lunch.

April 4th at Shepard was red letter night for Pool members at a Pool meeting which was held there, when three addresses were delivered to a good meeting of well satisfied members. The speakers were: W. S. Morrisson, E. E. Eisenhower and J. Jesse Strang. The chairman, J. Ness, president U.F.A. Local, introduced Mr. Morrison as delegate and he gave a very good report, being a very impressive speaker. Mr. Eisenhower was the next speaker. He was very clear, very correct and brim full of humor and for more than three-quarters of an hour was beyond contradiction. He was wonderfully received by both sexes and also the children. The next speaker was the director, J. Jesse Strang. His was a very masterly speech, giving the conditions of the working of the Pool and also the grain situation of the world. He dealt also with the Argentine and the exporting countries, and a very vivid and impressive picture this subject made. He also dealt with Mr. Thomas's report as in the daily papers, and his famous \$1.49 wheat, but this turned out to be an exchange of coal for wheat. This speech was well received by the members. Many of the members expressed this as the best meeting held in Shepard for years, and after a few general questions were asked and answered a vote of thanks was passed to the speakers, and a wish expressed that they would return at some later date. A vote of confidence in the administration of the Alberta Wheat Pool was also passed.

GREATNESS

"All really great men have the prime virtue of sincerity. They extirpate hypocrisy from their hearts; they bravely reveal their weaknesses, their doubts, their vices. They dissect themselves. They expose their bared souls, so that all their contemporaries may recognize them in this picture and reject the lies which corrupt their lives. They are courageous. They are not afraid to challenge prejudices. No power, civil, moral or immoral, can impose upon them."—Anatole France.

"We spend far too much of our time denouncing the sins of the people who disagree with us, instead of going on with the job in the way we believe we ought to go ourselves."—Joseph H. Duncan.

YOUR MORTGAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

THE shrewd farmer knows the value of life insurance. For an additional outlay of approximately 2% annually of the amount of his mortgage, he secures protection which, in the event of death, will leave the property clear of encumbrance.

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WE WILL FINANCE YOUR SEED

When a man buys or arranges for his seed, it is not merely the seed he buys, but really a crop. Having someone to finance the seed is often the difference between success and failure. It helps to tide many a man over until he can get a crop and back on his feet again. It is a great relief to have your seed provided for. This Company supplies only seed of high quality, all Government Graded.

To those farmers who find themselves unable to pay cash for all their seed, we will supply Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye or Flax on a **TIME PAYMENT PLAN**.

This is what you should do—write at once, stating how many bushels of each kind of Seed Grain you need, proportion of cash, if any, you can pay and any other information you care to give. Write to-day.

GET OUR LOW CASH PRICES

—on—

SWEET CLOVER, BROME GRASS, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, FLAX, CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.

State quantity you want and we will quote you attractive prices, delivered at your station.

SEED MARKETING CO., LTD.
P.O. Drawer 1885. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Parliament Hears of Unemployment

Labor and Farmer Members Compel Attention to a Major Problem

By WM. IRVINE, M.P.

The debate on unemployment, which resulted from an amendment by Mr. Heaps to the motion to go into supply has occupied the House during a recent debate. Like the amendments in respect of the Australian and New Zealand Treaties, this amendment implied no confidence in the administration. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Garland, of Bow River, and it read as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House the Government should take immediate action to deal with the question of unemployment."

As in other debates of the session, both major parties have fought each other with a view to making political capital for an anticipated general election. In this case, however, the debate waxed warmer than any other in this session, and up to the present stage the Government has had considerable difficulty in defending its inaction on the unemployed tragedy. Of course the Opposition, as is ever the case, is in a position of comparative irresponsibility, and can easily condemn the Government for failing to do that which the Opposition itself might not do either if the opportunity were given.

Reveals Bankruptcy of Statesmanship

The unemployed situation in Canada, as it is in all other countries, is the focal point of attention, representing as it does the bankruptcy of modern statesmanship in finding a solution for a problem that is growing more and more acute and which is regarded apprehensively by all students of our time.

The interest of Farmer Members in a question of this kind is not only one of human sympathy for the victims of unemployment in our industrial centres, but also it is realized that the position of a farmer who has produced more wheat than the world can buy is much the same as the factory worker who has produced more boots than the world can buy. In other words, it is felt that solving the problem of underconsumption of manufactured articles will bring with it a solution also for the underconsumption of wheat which has stagnated the wheat market for Western farmers this year in spite of the fact that millions of people all over the world, but especially in China, are actually starving at this moment for lack of wheat.

Mr. Heaps gave figures showing the extent of unemployment in Canada, contended that there was an urgency which should be met at once, suggested unemployment insurance as a practical way of immediate assistance, and argued that the Dominion Government was responsible to the extent, at least, that it should take the initiative in such a matter as unemployment insurance.

Asks Economic Commission

Mr. Garland, in a well prepared speech, gave world figures showing the extent of unemployment, analyzed its causes, agreed with Mr. Heaps as to the responsibility of the Dominion Government, and asked for the appointment of an Economic Commission to make a survey of the whole industrial problem and to find a solution if possible.

Then the party oil pot boiled over into the fire, and the blazes of partizan envy and hatred raged across the floor, abating at intervals when a speaker from one of the economic groups intervened.

The speech of the Minister of Labor was pathetic. That is all that can be said for it. He opened fire on the Tories instead of opening fire on the real enemies of the people—the economic causes of unemployment. Dr. Manion, of Fort William, one of the Tory front benchers, replied in a fighting partisan speech which brought no more light than that of the speech of Mr. Heenan.

Mr. Woodsworth's speech in which he held the Government responsible, recalling the promises of Liberals to Labor and urging the administration to stand behind a public statement favoring unemployment insurance made by the Minister of Labor a short time ago, roused the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mackenzie King was angry when he began to speak and got more so as he proceeded. He denied that there was any cause whatever for emergency measures; it was the duty of municipalities and Provincial Governments to give relief to unemployed if such relief were necessary; there had been no requests from Provincial Governments to the Federal Government for aid; if an emergency existed to an extent which went beyond the capacity of the Provincial Governments, then, and only then, did the Federal Government have the constitutional right to take action, and so far as granting relief was concerned, the Prime Minister declared that he would not give one cent from the Dominion Treasury to be expended by a Tory Provincial Government.

As may be surmised, the above declaration of the Prime Minister roused the fighting ire of the Conservatives. Mr. Hugh Guthrie replied to Mr. King. He disposed of the constitutional argument as an excuse; contended that the unemployment emergency was a fact which everybody except the Prime Minister knew. He took the former to task for his statement anent Tory Provincial Governments, and then made a strong personal plea to the Prime Minister to forget party politics in connection with unemployment and secure the unanimous consent of the House to take the lead in offering relief.

Solution in the New Economics

Those of the economic groups who have spoken in the debate have deplored the disposition on the part of the Government and the Opposition to use the unemployment situation for partisan political purposes. In most cases U.F.A. speakers have traced the cause of unemployment to insufficient purchasing power and have advocated the recognition of the "New Economics" as a solution. In keeping with this analysis the Dominion Government is held responsible since it should have credit control instead of the Banks to which that function has been given, and moreover since immigration has increased unemployment and since the Government is responsible for the immigration policy, it cannot escape responsibility for unemployment.

The fight still goes on. Mr. Heaps intended to withdraw his motion after the discussion, hoping that the Government would take action. But in view of the attitude of the Government, it is probable that the members will not permit a withdrawal of the amendment. Once a motion has been moved, it becomes the property of the House and cannot be withdrawn except by unanimous consent. At the moment it is doubtful if unanimous consent will be given.

NOTE: Mr. Heaps' motion was defeated on April 8th, by 100 votes to 81. According to the daily press despatch announcing the result, all U.F.A., Labor and Conservative members in the House, and the Progressives with the exception of B. W. Fansher of Lambton East, voted for the resolution, as did A. W. Neill, Independent member for Comox-Alberni. The vote against the resolution comprised all Liberals and Liberal-Progressives present and Mr. Fansher.—*Editor.*

FIRST SIX WEEKS OF FEDERAL SESSION

(Continued from page 9)

but some mention should be made of the Special Committee on Pensions and Soldiers' problems, which is now sitting, and of which the writer is again a member. While Canada has been generous in the matter of Pensions, and other expenditures having for their purpose the care of these men who suffered and are suffering from the effects of their service to this country during the Great War, and the dependents of those who gave all, even their lives, and while the people of this country are anxious that a full measure of justice should be given to all deserving cases, it has become increasingly obvious that the machinery has broken down somewhere, and that the full purpose of the country in this regard is not being put into effect.

It is the deep-rooted conviction of the writer, and it is safe to say of the vast majority of our citizens, that so long as any appreciable number of our returned men, or of the dependents of those who did not return, are suffering and in want, so long the debt we owe remains unpaid. The Committee has already heard many witnesses, notably Sir Arthur Currie, who have outlined the problem as they see it and have offered many suggestions looking toward its solution. Much evidence remains still to be heard, but it is already abundantly apparent that what is needed most is not so much new legislation, as a more generous and a more human interpretation of the laws we already have on our statutes, less insistence upon positive proof of attributability, proof which cannot now be procured, owing to the lapse of time, and greater consideration to be given to the probabilities of the case. In other words, where a reasonable doubt exists, the benefit of that doubt should be given to the applicant, whether that applicant be the disabled man himself, or the widow or orphan of the man who died.

In addition to this, the main problem, the position of the Soldier Settler, will also be given consideration, a sub-committee of two, the writer and one other, having already been appointed for that purpose. To this sub-committee has been referred all matter relating to the settlers' problems, which are many and severe. Among other suggestions, the motion which stands on the order paper in the name of the writer, and which cannot be discussed in the House on account of Private Members' Days being exhausted,

will be considered by the Sub-committee and afterwards by the Committee as a whole. This motion calls for some very drastic changes in the existing contracts as between the Soldier Settler and the Board, and while it is unlikely that these changes will be accepted in full, it is hoped that something along this line will be adopted, as it is increasingly obvious that a very small proportion of these settlers can hope to succeed unless this is done. While it is premature at the moment to make any forecast as to the various recommendations which may result from the deliberations of the Committee in respect of the whole problem of our returned men, there would appear to be little doubt that some very substantial amendments will be introduced, and what is of even greater importance, the administrative machinery through which these laws are put into operation will be modified and extended.

While this article is being written a most important debate is in process on the difficult problem of unemployment, but that must be dealt with elsewhere, an order that the subject may receive that attention which its serious nature demands.

GRADING MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Pointing out that while agricultural products are today for the most part graded according to quality, there is no comparable system of grading for manufactured goods in general, delegates at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. supported a resolution calling for the introduction of such a grading system, and the resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink, the authors of "Your Money's Worth," a book which was reviewed in *The U.F.A.* some months ago, laid great stress upon the importance from the consumer's standpoint, of the grading under a national bureau of standards, of articles of consumption. They called attention to many of the disabilities from which the consumer suffers today, in the following series of questions, the answers to which can only be given when a system of standards has been established:

"The Buyer's Faith"

"What do we know about the wool content of these suits and overcoats? Will they keep their shape? Will they fade? How long will they wear? Is pure wool the most desirable fabric, or does a little shoddy help? How do these garments measure up to specified standards of textile fabrics? The U.S. Navy can lay down a specification for an officer's overcoat which will stand steady wear for ten winters. Will these overcoats do that? Alas, one of the few things we are sure of in advance is that they will not. What is the best material for shirts from the standpoint of long wear? How can we recognize this material when we see it? What will a day on a sunny clothes line do to those pyjamas, now so nobly blue and lavender? When will the casualties begin to appear in the stockings, and why is it a safe bet that a pair knitted by grandmother will wear three times as long?"

Nearly \$42,000,000 has been spent by the Canadian Government on the Hudson Bay Railway and the terminals. Construction of the railway, which runs from The Pas to Fort Churchill, a distance of 510 miles, has cost \$29,890,240.



"IF"

IF you have any doubts at all about the future / **IF** your wife and family have no protection against your loss / **IF** you have made no provision to safeguard your home / **IF** you are worried about the risks of tomorrow / **IF** you cannot say today, "I KNOW I will be independent when I retire," then you need insurance. / Analyze these questions, face the facts, then let us show you how planned insurance provides the easiest and most certain answer to every one of the problems.

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CASE AGAINST AUSTRALIAN TREATY

(Continued from page 2)

existence; also the question of the duty on raisins.

I turn to Hansard of 1925. The quotation I am about to give will show that the Minister who negotiated this treaty expected to meet with some opposition when he brought it before this House. What I am going to read is presumably a statement by the Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce when he was introducing the treaty in the Australian parliament. I am quoting from the speech of Mr. Sutherland, then a member of this House, and this statement gives some indication of the opposition which the minister expected this treaty would receive when it came before parliament. The Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce is presumed to have spoken as follows, as will be seen at page 4794 of our Hansard for June 23, 1925:

"Taking a general view of the position, we find that the commonwealth is chiefly concerned with the opening up of wider markets for her primary products.

"In the present stage of our secondary industries, concessions by Canada to our manufactured goods, on however generous a scale, possess no attraction. On the other hand, Canada is looking for a more extensive market for her secondary products, as her trade with Australia consists almost wholly of manufactured goods. We can readily imagine that the concessions proposed by Canada on primary products, of which she is a large producer, will lead to criticism by representatives of Canadian primary producers on the ground that their interests are being sacrificed to Canada's need for markets for manufactured goods."

That is the statement of the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. From this it is quite evident that those who are responsible for negotiating the treaty on behalf of Canada had pointed out to the Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce the possibilities of severe opposition to this particular scheme. A few days ago we discussed the question of the Australian treaty as it applied to New Zealand. It is not my intention of course to go over that ground again, but in view of the attitude that the Conservative party has taken towards the Australian treaty as applied to New Zealand, I want to call the attention of the House to a very peculiar situation. When the Australian treaty was brought into existence, butter from that country was permitted to come into Canada on the basis of a duty of one cent a pound.

Now, my friends to my immediate right criticized the Australian treaty as applied to New Zealand. Why? Because they claimed that butter was coming here from New Zealand in large quantities, and consequently was depressing the price obtained by the Canadian farmer. I do not hold any brief in that regard at all; I do not think that that is correct.

The Australian Bonus

But I want to call the attention of the House to this: If it had not been for a certain occurrence in Australia, namely, what is termed the Patterson scheme, which provides for a bonus on butter exported from Australia, I wonder what position our friends of the Conservative party would be in to-day? Probably they are very much in favor of the Australian treaty as it works out at the present time. But what would their opinion be, so far as agriculture is con-

cerned, if, for instance, Australia were to discontinue the bonus, and its butter was allowed to come in here on the basis of a one cent per pound duty? Australian butter is not imported at the present time simply because of the fact that, being bonused, we have invoked the dumping duty. But what would happen to our friends' views on the Australian treaty if this bonus were discontinued and consequently there could be no excuse for applying the dumping duty against Australian butter?

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): Does my hon. friend approve of the dumping duty?

Mr. GARDINER: Well, generally speaking, I have not much use for the dumping duty at all.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): In this case?

Mr. GARDINER: Well, in view of the fact that Australian export butter is still bonussed, I have no objection to the application of the dumping duty under the circumstances. When a country starts to bonus its exports, it places itself in a different position altogether from a country which does not bonus its exports.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): Is that bonus paid out of the revenues of the country?

Mr. GARDINER: No, it is paid by the people who produce the butter. Nevertheless it is probable that the consumers in Australia pay a little more because of the bonus. However, that is not an important question at the present time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to detain the House for any length of time, but certain criticisms have been levelled against the action taken by the United Farmers of Alberta at their last Annual Convention and it is my purpose to deal with those criticisms. The first criticism came from my hon. friend the member for Weyburn (Mr. Young). When the Australian treaty as applied to New Zealand was under discussion in this House he made certain remarks with regard to my position on that treaty. I am not going to read all that he said on the occasion, and anything that I do quote from Hansard, Mr. Speaker, will be on a point of privilege, because I submit the statement then made is not correct. He said he was very much disappointed in the attitude of the members in this corner of the House, particular myself.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): That is correct.

Mr. GARDINER: He goes on to talk about the principles which we have stood for so long, and he says:

"They have here advocated protection for the farmer and asked for the abrogation of this treaty in so far as it applied to New Zealand."

I never made such a statement, Mr. Speaker. It is incorrect. The only reference I made to the Australian Treaty in the course of my address early in the session as it applied to New Zealand was, in part, as follows:

"and finally concluded a treaty with the Australian Government, which treaty was finally extended to New Zealand."

That is the only reference I made to New Zealand at all. I did not discuss the Australian treaty in any shape or form as it was applied to New Zealand. I discussed the Australian treaty primarily on the grounds that I am discussing it this afternoon. My hon. friend evidently is disappointed with members in this corner of the House because of the fact that in Annual Convention the United Farmers of Alberta passed a certain resolution, and because we had given voice to the wishes of the organization of which we are members. But my hon.

friend had better look to his own methods of procedure first before he criticizes any one else. I have noticed him on many occasions vote against the very principle which he had been criticizing us for not bringing before this House. For instance, last session he had an opportunity of voting for an amendment to the budget which we in this corner of the House moved, extending the principle of the British preference, but he voted against it. That is only one example of my hon. friend's attitude in this House, and certainly he is not in a position to criticize hon. members in this corner as he did when he spoke on the Australian treaty as it applied to New Zealand.

Mr. VALLANCE: Might I suggest that that is what the amendment was moved for.

Mr. GARDINER: The amendment was moved for the purpose of giving every member in this House who believed in the extension of the British preference an opportunity to vote for it. If my hon. friend did not discern that, I am sorry both for him and his constituents.

"The Great Apostasy"

Now, sir, I come to my hon. friend from Lisgar (Mr. Brown). The hon. member a few days ago startled the House by stating that he was going to discuss what he called the "great apostasy." In order to make sure just exactly what the word means, I referred to the dictionary. I found "apostasy" defined as meaning "change in principle." Now, I do not think my hon. friend can ever logically charge us with changing our principles. He devoted a good deal of time to this matter. I am not going to read all that he said, in fact I am not going to read anything of it, because his remarks were not to the point and had practically no bearing at all on the attitude that we have always taken and the attitude we propose to take on these important matters. But there are one or two points which I must deal with. He called the attention of the House and the country to the fact that the United Farmers of Alberta members were elected on the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; which is quite true so far as the election of 1921 is concerned. At that time we were elected on that platform because the United Farmers of Alberta in their Annual Convention the previous year had adopted it. But when the Canadian Council of Agriculture decided to take no further political action, naturally we contended that its platform had to all intents and purposes disappeared. The United Farmers of Alberta took the matter into their own hands, and when that organization in Convention passes a resolution on any particular subject which may be a matter of debate in this House, or a matter which we will have to vote for or against, then we are under the obligation of supporting the attitude of the Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Our organization is responsible for our platform, and consequently we no longer give allegiance to the platforms of the old Canadian Council of Agriculture. Of course we follow, in its main items, the same line. My hon. friend from Lisgar (Mr. Brown), however, seems to think that the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is something that is going to endure forever. When any member makes such a statement or intimates that it is possible to endure forever it reminds members of this House that under those circumstances we can never expect the hon. member for Lisgar to progress one iota, because of the fact that conditions change. Conditions are always changing.

and when we have new conditions we must have new methods of meeting them. The United Farmers of Alberta are alive to this situation, and that is why we today adhere to our own platform as enunciated by the Annual Convention from time to time. Of course, the hon. member's argument would have been much stronger if he himself had adhered to the platform. There have been many occasions in this House when my hon. friend has forgotten the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in order to take care of what might be termed political expediency. We have only to look at the vote taken recently to convince ourselves of that fact, and I might address this question to both my hon. friend from Lisgar and my hon. friend from Weyburn (Mr. Young).

As I stated here, we discussed the Australian treaty a few days ago as it applied to New Zealand. An amendment was moved by our Conservative friends, and a sub-amendment was moved by a Liberal member of this House. The sub-amendment had for its purpose the negotiation of a new treaty with New Zealand. I think it is a fair question, in view of the fact that these two hon. members voted for this sub-amendment, to ask them why they did so. What do they expect to get from a new treaty with New Zealand? Do they expect to get more protection and a greater market for the manufacturing interests of this country, or are they hoping that there will be more duties taken off agricultural products?

Mr. BROWN: Is it fair to ask the hon. member why he did not vote?

Mr. GARDINER: I am not in a position to say what the attitude of my hon. friends might be, but it is a fair question to ask why they voted for the negotiation of a new treaty if according to their own statements, the present treaty is doing no harm to this country.

Mr. BROWN: May I ask the hon. members why they did not vote at all?

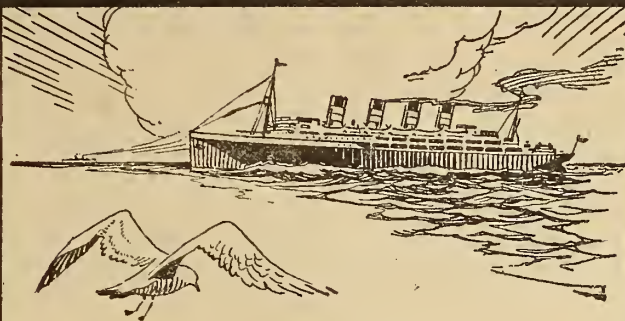
Mr. GARDINER: Yes. We did not vote because we are going to vote for the amendment which I shall move a little later. I do not think I shall take the time of the House any longer. We merely desire to bring the matter before the house fairly and squarely, because we are not as satisfied as we should be with the manner in which this treaty was negotiated. As a consequence, it is our wish to have it brought before the House and a vote taken upon it. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Evans (Rosetown), the following amendment:

That all the words after the word "that" be struck out and the following words substituted therefor, "in the opinion of this House the present Australian treaty should be abrogated."

CO-OP. MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Co-operative Medical Society of The Hague in Holland, known as The Volharding Society, now has a membership of 15,664 with capital of \$275,000 and savings bank deposits from members totalling \$5,565,000. Fifty thousand participate in the sick fund of the organization, which employs 26 doctors and six dentists. The infirmary has thirty beds, operating rooms, lying-in room. Eight of the doctors are specialists, and only the specialists are allowed to engage in any private practice. The society also has a store department doing an annual trade of \$1,650,000. A rebate of 15 per cent was paid on bread and bakery purchases, 7 per cent on groceries, 4 per cent on dry goods.

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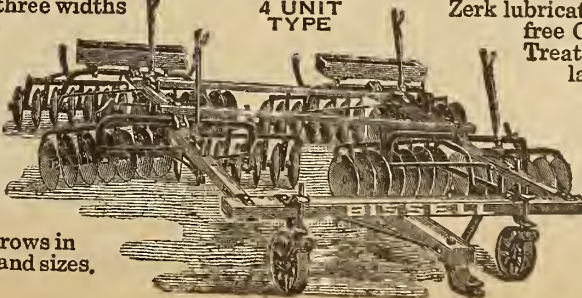
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What of the Future?

The Problem of Purchasing Power—The World's Financial Morass—Where is the Way Out?

By N. V. FEARNEHOUGH, Morrin U.F.A. Local.

Mr. Simmons, in his address at the last Convention, entitled "Constructive Co-operation," dealt at some length with the subject of purchasing power. He pointed out that the only purchasing power available from industry was that distributed in the form of wages salaries and dividends. He also pointed out that the cost of any article also included "plant charges" such as depreciation of machinery, overhead costs, interest on borrowed capital, etc., and of course, profit to the manufacturer.

Following this up, Mr. Simmons showed that the purchasing power made available by wages, salaries and dividends could not possibly buy back the article produced, and that for the article to be bought someone, somewhere, at sometime must go into debt by the amount added to the cost of that article by "plant charges."

Now I think that this is an economic fact that has to be driven home to everybody if we are ever going to get out of the financial morass that appears to be spreading all over the world. One has only to take the present indebtedness of the world, or of Canada, Federal, Provincial, Municipal and individual debt, and compare it to that of say 10 years ago to see how fast we are heading for destruction, or else complete economic slavery.

Most Vital Factor

But there is another factor that Mr. Simmons did not touch on, and one which I believe is the most vital of all. If purchasing power is only liberated through wages, etc., and the "mechanical charge" is also added to the cost of an article, it follows naturally that the more machinery takes the place of "direct labor" the less purchasing power is paid out in the form of wages, except for a temporary payment while such machinery is being built.

For instance, say a cream can is made for three dollars. We will assume that the cost of raw material is \$1, direct labor \$1, and plant charges and profit \$1. Now if someone brings out a process or a machine whereby that cream can may be made more by machinery and less by manual labor, and reducing the price to \$2.75 in the following ratio, material \$1, direct labor 50c, plant charges \$1.25; although you have reduced the cost to the consumer by about 8 per cent, you have reduced the available purchasing power by 50 per cent.

Is not this what is happening all over the world today? Machinery is replacing "direct labor" at an ever-increasing speed, and for each process or machine that takes the place of man's labor, just so much purchasing power is withdrawn from consumption, which means that someone, somewhere, sometime, has to go into debt for a greater percentage of the price of that article.

That again adds speed to the rate at which we are travelling down hill, for the more debt increases, the more purchasing power is again taken from the consumer for payment of interest charges on the

debt. And these interest charges are only again available for productive purposes, through bank loans, and not for consumption except in so far as wages are paid out.

In this connection Major Douglas in *Economic Democracy* says: "The public does not buy machinery, industrial buildings, etc., for personal consumption at all, but it pays the price of them without acquiring control, since they form an overhead cost added to the price of ultimate products. Hence it will be seen that the machinery of remuneration must be modified profoundly, since the sum of wages, salaries and dividends, distributed in respect of the world's total production will buy an ever-decreasing fraction of it, and can never control it." (His italics)

Strange Advice

We have heard a lot in recent years about "work longer hours—spend less." What strange advice! On the one hand you tell a man to produce more and on the other hand to spend less of his purchasing power, so that he will not be able to buy back that which he has produced! Shouldn't we all be better off if we were to work less and spend more? Of course that is no solution to the present problem. Under the present system we all have to work as hard as we can and as long as we can and even then we haven't enough to spend!

The real irony of the situation lies in the fact that although we have the raw materials, although we have the machinery to transform it into those things which make life worth living, and although we have hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men all over the world, able and willing to work in the transformation processes, yet the majority of people in the world are debarred from being able to acquire those things that the world is so well able to produce. And the only real barrier is our present system of money and credit, the only bridge between producer and consumer. We have allowed a certain group to put up a toll gate on this bridge and the toll dues get ever higher.

Why Not a New Bridge?

The solution, as I see it, would not be to tear down the toll gate; the bridge would still be too narrow. Why not build a new bridge, wide enough to accommodate all the traffic FREE and then let the financial interests still collect the toll on their own little old fashioned bridge for all those who are foolish enough to keep on using it.

Mr. Simmons gave us an outline of how we could lay the foundations of such a bridge, by ourselves and for ourselves by making our own pool credits available through our own co-operative bank for consumption purposes through our own co-operative buying agencies. That is true constructive co-operation and opens up a vista of future economic independence and prosperity almost too wonderful to contemplate.

Let us then discuss this subject more and more in our Locals, for without education we can accomplish little. By and through education and co-operation there is no limit that the mind of man can conceive in the ultimate object of prosperity and happiness.

GOD'S AVALANCHE

(The Farmer's Movement)

Now stand aside ye statesmen! ye theory makers tool
A mighty army marches on, of men who dare and do,
And worthy hosts support it well, of women brave and true.

Now stand aside ye penmen! self-educated class.
What know ye of the force behind this all-important mass?
Are ye not but the flimsy flower in waving fields of grass?

What know ye of the deep roots, ye children of the sun?
What know ye of the means whereby the human race is run?
Ye cannot estimate the ache of one day's work well done.

Now stand aside ye magnates! ye more than all the rest,
Prepare to consecrate your power to purposes the best;
Lest coming days, when first is last, may find you sore distressed.

Now stand aside, oh thinkers! ye preachers bow your heads.
This mechanism masters you; ye cannot grasp the threads;
And dare ye thwart a giant, then, not knowing where he treads?

Yea, stand aside, oh jailers! The mighty has arisen,
And e'er he marches, crouches down to burst the bars of prison.
He shakes himself and stretches limbs no longer limp and wizen.

Ye do not know his footstep; alas in grim dismay,
Ye hear the rumbling echo as there dawns another day.
At last the human giant to his own is on his way.

Ye dread that unknown footfall; ye hate the heavy heel
That rings, among the mountains old, the rocks with testing steel.
But scatters every sandhill you have stamped with mammon's seal.

Ah, yes, it does spell trouble, but ye had best take care,
Lest, damming up God's avalanche, ye get the greater share.
This mighty one will reach his goal,—he must, so fools, beware!

True, few men know the compass, and few the path can name.
They cannot tell how smooth or rough;—they'll tread it all the same.
Let Mercy haply follow on and tend the sick and lame.

Fawcett, Alta.

FLEMING E. ORR

Inquisitive Tommy

By MAJOR C. F. J. GALLOWAY, in
Freedom, Beechworth, Australia.

Tommy: Daddy!

Daddy: Well, dear!

T: I don't see how we can ever have prosperity again.

D.: What nonsense! What put such an idea into your head?

T.: Well, you said just now that the only hope of a return to prosperity lies in the practice of the most rigid economy, in nobody buying anything they can possibly do without.

D.: Yes, my boy, that is perfectly true.

T.: But you also said that the only hope lies in all the shopkeepers selling heaps and heaps more of everything so as to stimulate industry. And if everybody buys a great deal less I don't see how the shops are going to sell a great deal more.

D.: Oh, yes, Tommy, but that is a different question; you are too young to understand these things yet.

T.: But what is the difference, Daddy? If the shops are to sell a lot more, the people must buy a lot more, mustn't they? And if our only hope of prosperity depends on their saving more and buying less, I don't see how the shops can sell more. Won't you please explain it to me?

D.: Well my boy it's like this; increased sales are absolutely necessary for the sake of the factories, because they can't keep going without orders; don't you see?

T.: Yes, I see that.

D.: But if people spend all their money, and don't save anything, then there will be no money to invest, to make more things.

T.: Then which ought people to do, buy more things, or buy less?

D.: Well, they ought to buy more of some things and less of others—that is, some people ought to buy more of some things.

T.: Which people ought to buy more of what things, Daddy?

D.: Well, the people that have lots of money ought to buy more useful things.

T.: But if they have all they need already, why should they buy more? That wouldn't be practising economy, would it? I thought you said that they ought to save more, instead of buying so many things.

D.: Of course they ought to save more as well.

T.: But if they save more, they must buy less. They can't both save more and buy more can they?

D.: Well, the question is not quite so simple as that; there are a lot of other points to be considered.

T.: What other points, Daddy?

D.: Oh,—mass production, and exports and—finance, and all that sort of thing.

T.: But I can't see how the shops are going to sell a lot more if the people are to spend a lot less.

D.: Oh, these things are much too complicated for you to understand. Besides, it is past your bedtime.

T.: Yes, but I.

D.: Oh, go to bed, child, and don't ask so many questions!

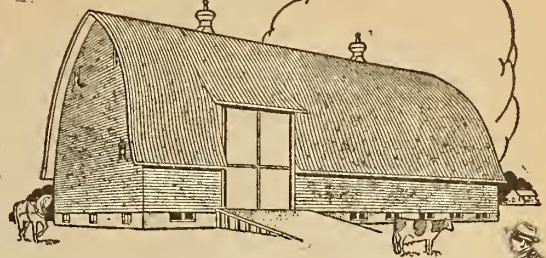
TEST FOR AN IDEA

Imprison an idea and it will explode. Release it and if it is good it will survive; if evil, the light will destroy it.—Rev. D. A. Poling.

A New Barn

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THE OLD GAME

(Alberta Labor News)

Mr. Bennett and his followers are making a great fuss about Premier King's little slip in Parliament the other day. The Prime Minister boldly made the statement that he wouldn't give any assistance to any Tory government on earth in the matter of unemployment relief or anything else. Mr. Bennett and his cohorts yelled "shame!" and his newspaper friends all over the Dominion have been joining in the cry. But what utter hypocrisy! This high-sounding talk about provincial and federal politics being separate is so much dishonest cant, and the people who are indulging in it know that it is hypocritical. And the only difference between Mr. King and those who have caught him in an unguarded statement is the fact that he exhibited a little more frankness than is usual in such matters.

The Prime Minister's statement should be added evidence to the already overwhelming proof that the old game of party politics is a battle between the ins and the outs, with both serving the same interests for the same kind of rewards. But we suppose that Mr. King's little break will make very little difference. People who still have to be convinced that the two old parties are tarred with the same brush, are just about impossible. Some of us thought that when the old generation died out we might look for a change. But when we think of the "young" Liberals we are apt to get discouraged and feel that the end is not yet.

Correspondence

TIME TO THINK

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

When financial interests start farming isn't it about time for farming interests to start financing?

An article published in (I believe it was) *The Country Gentleman* a few months ago caused me to do a little thinking. The article reviewed a number of instances where banks and other financial institutions had taken lands which they had become possessed of and placed a large number of these captured farms under an agricultural managing expert who, with a foreman on every farm, was making a huge success of the proposition. A little more thinking occurred when I learned the other day that the financial institutions were going to start farming in the district in which I live, on lands captured from the independent farmer. If the venture proves highly successful then the little process of inflation and deflation may be worked more vigorously to provide a thicker settlement of farms thus handled.

Owners versus Hired Men

Now, considering the good of the country, is it better that our farms should be peopled with independent farmers who at least have a hope of permanent possession, or is it better that they should be peopled by men working for financial institutions direct and who are subject to be fired at any time, thereby giving our financial overlords in the East that much more direct power over the people who inhabit the West? The country's good demands the former. The advent of this new method of farming, indicating the victory of capital over labor on the farm, will introduce a situation almost identical with the feudal system fastened

upon the English by the victory of the Normans. That victory was gained because Harold got shot in the eye. The conquests of capital continue because the modern farmer fighting for existence has also been shot in the eye, so to speak, and cannot exactly see what is going on.

Inequality of Opportunity

What chance has the independent farmer got with the corporation farm? In the first place the individual farmer is often, when he first starts, very lacking in experience and almost totally lacking in technical knowledge. The corporation farm can afford to hire a man who is an all round farm expert, and place him in general charge of a whole string of farms. Then the independent farmer has often a family to keep out of the returns of his farm while the wages of the foreman on the individual farm of the corporation will approximate the lowest rate they can hire a single man for and if a married man could not live on the wages he can stay off. The individual farmer is often an unsophisticated victim of high pressure salesmen of many things. Take automobiles for instance. Working on his pride the salesman induces him to buy on time because such and such a neighbor bought, and the farmer may, on personal account, make a purchase or purchases which will subsequently ruin his whole business and put him off the land. The farm foreman on the other hand has just so much wages to spend on personal account and if he spends more than that he cannot ruin the business because he has overspent on personal account.

Then, last but not least, take a bank which has possessed itself of farm land. It organizes a company to handle the land. Let us call the bank A and the company B. It is really the same outfit. But let us say that the company B needs \$100,000 capital to finance the year's operations. Bank A writes the \$100,000 loan on its books as a deposit of company B in the bank. At the close of the year Company B turns in the \$100,000 borrowed money. What about the interest of \$8,000? Well, if company B turns in 1-8 of the interest or one per cent, it will be all right. Bank A will not have lost anything because that will pay for the bookkeeping. If company B turns in 8 per cent interest bank A will have made \$7,000 and being in reality the same outfit as company B will have just transferred it from one pocket to the other. If any of the individual farmers borrowing \$100,000 in the aggregate from bank A fail to pay the 8 per cent interest they will in time lose their farms as a consequence.

The chief means by which the individual farmer can equalize his chances with the company farmers is by laboring over-time or working his wife or children into the business.

Another Inequality

Another inequality is this: the general manager of the company farms goes into an implement agency and says, I want such and such machinery (being a carload) at factory prices. Oh, but says the agent, I want something out of this. You be hanged, says the farm manager and walks out. Now the implement company in the East happens to owe the head office of this bank some very heavy amounts. The farm manager simply goes to the local manager of the bank that is behind the land scheme here and behind the implement company in the East and the local requirements are sent East. The implement deal is arranged between the head of the implement company and the head of the bank. The carload of im-

plements go forward. On the books of the bank the shipment is simply marked as a payment of interest on loan. The price of the implements to the company farms may be little more than half of what they are to the fathers of the homes of the nation, the individual farmers on the land. Is that "equal rights to all"?

No doubt it is better for foreclosed land to be farmed than to be growing weeds. But there can't be very good chances for the individual farmer if one of them can't be induced to rent the captured land. If finance can invade the field of agriculture, why can't agriculture invade the field of finance?

I. V. MACKLIN

Grande Prairie, Alta.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Since the advent of legislation, both Federal and Provincial, in connection with Old Age Pensions, I have been thinking that our statesmen are just sitting tight politically and waiting for public opinion to make the pace in connection with this most important problem.

Leaders of all parties, Liberal, Conservative, Labor, and, to a certain degree, our own U.F.A. men have, to my mind, failed to grasp the situation as it is now developing, and so far as I am aware none of them have yet suggested a scheme comprehensive enough to meet the needs of the time in the way of national insurance.

The stigma of pauperism is attached to the old age pension as it now is. Efforts are being made by some of the leaders of the Labor party, including, I understand, the Dominion Minister of Labor, to try some scheme of insurance against unemployment, and possibly the stigma of the dole will be attached to that, if it ever becomes law.

It is with the idea of developing a more advanced idea in the effort of insurance that I pen these lines to the U.F.A.

Some Suggestions

I make the following suggestions:

1st.—That every citizen of the Dominion of Canada be automatically insured at the age of 21 years for a period of 40 years, or to the age of 61, on a contributory basis, this scheme to cover insurance against unemployment, sickness, accident, superannuation at 65 years, death and burial, every adult male and female citizen to be nationally insured at 21 years; the scheme to be known as the "National Insurance and Superannuation Scheme."

The first thing to get it going would be the appointment by the Federal authority of a commission of qualified actuaries to work out details of contribution and administration; these men to be outside all chance of political interference in their labors.

In my own mind I think it would be possible to carry this out on a three-way contribution—Federal, Provincial and the individual insured—a ratio to be collected from each. The act itself ought to be Federal and details of administration worked out by the suggested commission.

At this time much effort and money are being spent in attempting to solve the returned soldier pension problem, and so far as I can see this is likely to be ever recurring for a long time, if left in the hands of politicians to solve.

We have a Civil Service and Militia Superannuation and Pension list to attend

to now. We have two of the world's greatest railway systems with superannuation schemes of their own, and possibly many other attempts by private concerns to make provision against old age, etc.

The scheme that I suggest would be comprehensive enough to consolidate all existing efforts, both private and state, on a contributory basis to take care of the needs of every citizen of the Dominion. "Cook's son and duke's son," no distinction to be made in the ramification of the act.

Don't say it can't be done. I am sure it can. New Zealand has been doing something along this line for many years. Is there any reason why Canada can not go a little better? I believe we have brains enough in the U.F.A. to start something along this line. With Mr. Hoadley's scheme of National Medicine and some such scheme of National Insurance, I think we would go a long way to solve man's major problems of existence.

Sincerely yours,

H. MACKENZIE.

R.R. 1, Sedgewick.

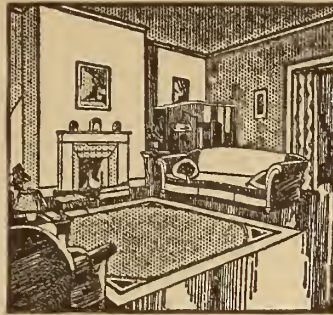
Major Hydro-Power Systems of Canada

Eighteen Have Annual Output of 100,000,000 Kilowatt-Hours or More

The "large" hydro-electric power systems of Canada are, in accordance with recognized practice, defined as those with an annual output of 100,000,000 kilowatt-hours or more, states *Natural Resources*, Canada, official publication of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. In 1928 Canada had 18 such systems distributed from coast to coast. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario had an output exceeding four billion kilowatt-hours and in Quebec four systems considerably exceeded a billion kilowatt-hours each. These 18 large systems accounted for 92 per cent. of the total units generated in all central electric power systems in Canada.

The principal hydro-electric power systems of Canada in 1928 stood thus in order of the magnitude of their output:—

1. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.
2. Shawinigan Water and Power Company.
3. Duke-Price Power Company (Saguenay River).
4. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons.
5. Gatineau Power Company.
6. Laurentide Power Company.
7. Winnipeg Electric Company.
8. Canadian Niagara Power Company.
9. West Kootenay Power and Light Company.
10. British Columbia Power Corporation.
11. City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System.
12. Canada Northern Power Corporation.
13. Abitibi Electric Development Company.
14. Dominion Power and Transmission Company.
15. Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company.
16. Southern Canada Power Company.
17. Great Lakes Power Company.
18. Calgary Power Company.



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FLAW IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

(Continued from page 7)

of all manual labor by machinery, must the bulk of the world's inhabitants then perish?" Is work to be the sole basis of living, Mr. Speaker? We will have to answer that question sooner or later. Sir Charles Sykes, a Yorkshire manufacturer, says:

"The problem of unemployment or its cause is not due to a defective system of production, but to a defective system of distribution."

Irvine Cites Striking Figures

William Irvine, M.P., in the course of his speech said:

I would go so far as to say that unemployment is inevitable under an economic system which depends upon machine production, profit and distribution through the wage system. Perhaps enough has been said to demonstrate the effects of modern machinery on this question of unemployment, but I will just add one or two little quotations to the point. I should like to read one short extract from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the New Republic:

"As a result of labor's growing productivity, American manufacturers were able to get along with over 400,000 fewer men in 1927 than in 1923, and to reduce their wage bill by nearly \$160,000,000. In the meantime, the value of factory output increased by over two billions. The consequence was that the wage bill dropped from 18.2 per cent to 17.3 per cent of the gross value of factory product."

One more quotation:

"Still more important is the record of profits. Between 1923 and 1925, the profits of a group of 403 manufacturers and mining corporations increased 29 per cent. Between 1925 and 1928, the profits of a larger group (574 in all) increased 27 per cent., to a new high record. This makes a gain of nearly 64 per cent between 1923 and 1928. The National City bank reports that the earnings of 375 industrial corporations during the first quarter of 1929 were 37 per cent above the corresponding period in 1928. 'Many concerns,' says the bank in its July review of business, 'have in six months made more profits than in the year 1928.'"

Surely this statement, which is not an isolated one, could be taken as evidence of the effect of machine production on unemployment.

One honorable statesman across the aisle has suggested that the unemployed should go back to the farms. It must be apparent to anyone who is studying this situation that industrialization of agriculture will have the same effect as has the industrialization of other branches of industry. Farmers by the use of machinery are enabled to produce more with half the labor necessary twenty years ago. I quote from *Saturday Night*, which should be authoritative to hon. gentlemen opposite, as follows:

"During the past 20 years the farm population (of the United States) has decreased nearly 5,500,000. Figures of the bureau of agricultural economics show that the farm population of the United States in 1909 was 32,000,000. In 1929 this had decreased to 27,511,000. About 1,960,000 persons left the farms last year, 1,978,000 in 1927 and 2,155,000 in 1926."

Those who expect to settle the unemployment situation by settling people on

the farm will have to face the fact of possible unemployed agriculturists. In fact, these men from the farms are flocking to the cities of Canada in hundreds and thousands, and are aggravating the problem which is already acute.

One of the factors to be considered as a cause of unemployment is the supplanting of men by machinery, the effects of which will be increased as time goes on. Another factor in our economic system which inevitably causes unemployment is known as the profit system. I am not speaking against that system, although I would do so readily if that were pertinent to the discussion.

Spencer on Economic Warfare

H. E. Spencer, M.P., said in part:

I have been amused during this discussion to notice how much stress was placed by certain hon. members on a higher tariff as the only panacea for unemployment. We have only to look to the United States, one of the highest tariff countries in the world, where unfortunately to-day, both for themselves and the world, they have over 6,000,000 unemployed. If the 9,000,000 of our people to-day had all they needed without any extravagance, there would not be a single mill or factory idle throughout the country. The answer, of course, for our present condition is largely insufficiency of purchasing power. Our money system places industry and the people in a strait-jacket. Some blame must be laid at the door of the policy known as the gold standard, under which we are supposed to keep down the currency in circulation in relation to the amount of gold we have in our vaults, and to issue credit only in proportion to the amount of currency. If, for instance, we have a limited amount of gold, or ill luck in finding more, and the country demands a large increase of credits to carry out needed developments, those developments will be handicapped because of the system to which we tie ourselves. The time will come, to my mind, when we shall have to recognize that we must place the country on a goods basis and not on what is termed and claimed to be a "gold basis." These conditions exist in most modern countries. We have heard that France, being a protectionist country, is well off. I think this statement was exploded only yesterday by the hon. member from Wetaskiwin (Mr. Irvine), when he pointed out that France was not increasing her population and was one of the few countries in the world which was wise enough after the war to refuse to have her currency deflated. Our fiscal policy in respect to unemployment will not solve the problem. It might make a slight difference one way or the other, but ultimately neither free trade nor protection is a panacea for the problem before us. The economic warfare existing between countries will lead ultimately only to military warfare; war is inevitable under the present economic system. Nations must adopt a new system of distributing goods, because machine power is emancipating mankind from toil. This was very ably expressed the other day by my friend the hon. member for Bow River (Mr. Garland), and I will not take up the time of the House repeating his remarks. He placed on record the most outstanding facts in this connection I have ever heard.

Piggly—Is my face dirty, or is it my imagination?

Wiggly—Your face isn't; I don't know about your imagination.—*Western Christian Advocate*

Problem of Consumption

Maurice Colbourne on the Economic Cause of War

(Calgary Albertian)

"The world's last war under the present money system whereby goods are transferred from the producer to the consumer will be waged for the right to sell the last article to the last consumer in the last export market," said Maurice Colbourne, famous English actor, speaking yesterday noon to members of the Board of Trade and guests at their luncheon meeting.

"Unemployment, as well as war, is a problem of an economic rather than a political nature," he continued, "and the really great economic problem of the day is one of consumption and distribution rather than production. The present money system, by which alone goods could be transferred from the producer to the consumer, will logically lead to another war," he concluded.

Mr. Colbourne drew a picture of the export markets of the world becoming more and more restricted with the advance of industrialization. So called peace, he said, was not peace but rather economic warfare, and warfare is really economic peace, with the soldiers who took the King's shilling enjoying comparative economic peace of mind.

In regard to the disarmament conference, Mr. Colbourne quoted George Bernard Shaw as saying that now sailors could sleep peacefully, secure in the knowledge that they would not be killed by twenty-inch guns at twenty miles, but by eighteen-inch guns at eighteen miles.

In his introduction of Mr. Colbourne, Rev. H. M. Horricks, of Springbank, took occasion to remind members of the Board that besides being an actor the speaker was a deep student of economic affairs and had written a book entitled "Unemployment or War."

"Unemployment or War" can be ordered from the U.F.A. Central Office, price \$3.15 postpaid.

PREPARING FOR WORLD CONGRESS

There is a keen interest among expert poultry raisers throughout Canada in the World's Poultry Congress to be held in the Crystal Palace, London, England, next July.

The Canadian exhibit of 1,000 birds is being carefully selected from the finest stock in the Dominion on a Provincial quota basis. The work of selection has been going ahead for some months. Provincial Committees have made selection from entries submitted by individual breeders. These selections will be concentrated at the Canadian Government Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where the National Committee, in its official capacity, will make a final selection of the birds which will comprise the Canadian live bird exhibit.

With a poultry population of 50,000,000 and a live bird exhibit limited to 1,000 birds, each Canadian bird has one chance in 50,000 of getting a showing on the floor of the Congress exhibition.

CONSUMERS' LIFE INSURANCE

The General Consumers Society of Budapest, Hungary, issues annually, free of charge, to all purchasing members a life insurance policy to the value of 25 per cent of their purchases for the previous year. There are 63,000 members in the society. Organized in 1904

with one little shop in a poor quarter of the city, the society now celebrates its twenty-fifth birthday, reporting 102 stores in Budapest and suburbs, eight productive works, three coal yards, many small workshops, a bank and an insurance society.

Western Land Settlement

Homestead Entries and Soldier Grants for January, 1930, and Same Period Last Year.

Comparative figures compiled in the Dominion Lands Administration of the Department of the Interior show the number of homestead entries and soldier grants made in the periods January, 1930, and January, 1929. The figures follow:—

Agency.	Home- steads 1929	1930	Soldier Grants 1929	1930
Calgary	30	21	4	2
Dauphin	23	20	..	..
Edmonton	208	179	7	12
Grande Prairie...	78	101	4	13
Kamloops	1	2	..	..
Lethbridge	12	8	..	..
Moose Jaw	101	4	4	..
New Westminster.	..	5	1	2
Peace River	80	109	5	8
Prince Albert	208	158	5	15
Revelstoke .....	..	4	..	..
Winnipeg	19	9	1	..
Totals	761	663	31	52

The Struggle of To-day

(New Age, London, England)

Notice particularly that war does not begin with a deadlock between banks or bankers. Nothing happens within the orbit of banking activities that is comparable in the least to the cause of discord outside. That cause, on every plane, is the same: it is *anxiety about economic security in a world governed by financial law*. In banking there is perfunctory competition (chiefly for showmanship purposes) conducted in the serene atmosphere of perpetually-assured solvency. Outside banking, there is real competition to avoid insolvency, and it is based on the actual experience that insolvency means economic extinction. In strict law—and their own law too—the banks were insolvent at the outbreak of the war. But all they had to do was to tell Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George to change the law—which these statesmen did. This law excused them from paying out what they owed in the tangible form in which they had contracted to pay; and allowed them to substitute something intangible—"Treasury Notes"—mere pictures of the goods they had contracted to deliver. Since then they have ousted the State from its constitutional right to print the pictures; and have begun to do the job for themselves. Parliament does reserve the right to sanction the program of production when it exceeds a certain amount, but considering that it has renounced the job itself it is a foregone conclusion that it will not interfere with the bankers' decision how it is to be done.

The struggle of today is one of producers with goods to sell to get into contact with consumers who have money to buy them. Outside of that struggle there stands a capital equipment with an *unused* capacity large enough to double, treble,

or quadruple the existing unsaleable surplus directly the money is put up. "Ah," say the financial experts, "that's where you make a mistake; for if more money is put up, prices will be put up, and the struggle you think to cure will proceed just the same." The answer to them is: "Of course prices will go up if you put up the money on your usual conditions." It is because of the bankers' conditions that every previous expansion of credit has always hitherto been followed by inflation of prices. Inflation is not inherent in the expansion, but in the accounting into cost of the expanded credit. And the chief injury to buyers following inflation is not inherent in the inflation but in the premature withdrawal of credit from circulation.

POPULARITY OF RADIO

The latest official tabulation shows that at the end of February, 1930, there were 405,117 licensed radio receiving sets in Canada, an increase of over 108,000 sets compared with the number of licensed sets at the end of February, 1929. Ontario heads the list among the Provinces with 201,673 sets; Quebec is next with 69,922; British Columbia third with 34,349; followed by Saskatchewan with 31,221; Manitoba, 25,406; Alberta, 20,551; Nova Scotia, 12,650; New Brunswick, 8,243; Prince Edward Island 968 and the Northwest and Yukon Territories 134.

There are 1,285 radio transmitting licenses issued in Canada, of which 610 are amateur experimental transmitters; 319 for ships; 81 for private commercial broadcasting; and the remaining 275 are listed as private commercial, public commercial, amateur broadcasting, experimental, aircraft and training schools.

It will be ten years next November since the first program was broadcast by radio. This comparatively new invention has done something to solve the problem of loneliness and isolation in the remote places, for it has made possible the spoken word or the musical program transmitted from distant urban centres over infinite distance at the same speed that light travels—186,000 miles per second.

A BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT.

The Workers' Co-operatives of Belgium now have 342 People's Houses, the most active centers of instruction and education to be found in that country. These Houses contain large halls where conventions, festivals and congresses are held regularly; libraries, restaurants, wine shops, meeting rooms for the use of political and trade union organizations, art and study circles, young people's clubs. During the last few years many of them have established holiday homes for members and their children.

During six months the joint English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society has sold 44,000,000 pounds of tea. When the government recently abolished the duty on imported tea, the co-operative wholesale society reduced its price to retail stores by an amount even greater than the amount of the duty, thus conceding to the retailers within six months about \$850,000 over and above the amount realized on the abolition of taxes.

STRENGTHENING BUTTER BOXES

Recent tests on butter boxes at the Forest Products Laboratories, Department of the Interior, showed that one wire applied around the centre of the box doubles its strength.



LOWER RATES

YOU have an equity in the prosperity of the Port of Vancouver and the development of the western trade route. Merchandise from Great Britain, Europe and Eastern Canada coming to you by low ocean rates via the Panama Canal and by short rail haul from Vancouver reaches your community at a lower freight rate. This means lower cost of merchandise to the consumer.

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Report of the Alberta Co-operative Council to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

A Brief Survey of the Progress of Co-operation in Alberta—Early Farmers' Organizations and the U.F.A.—Aims and Function of the Council

We publish below the report presented to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. on behalf of the Alberta Co-operative Council, by Norman F. Priestley, Associate Secretary of the Council.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest social phenomena of modern times is to be seen in the rise and progress of the co-operative movement. To all economists of repute and every politician of intelligence its history is more or less familiar. Its progress is so rapid and spectacular, however, that no publicist can keep pace with it. Before the ink is dry upon the page which records its latest success, advances have been made into new fields.

Though co-operation as a definitely formulated economic principle is only about a century old, there is scarcely a civilized country in which it has not been applied. There are some countries, especially among those which are highly developed industrially, where a large percentage of the population are linked together as consumers, or producers, or both, in some form of co-operative enterprise.

It is more than passing strange in the face of these facts, that there are still large numbers of people who are unconscious of the workings of the co-operative principle and the presence of co-operative organizations in their community life. Even here in Alberta, where enterprises have been launched of such size and importance as to challenge the attention of the world and provoke communities far afield to imitation, there are without doubt many who do not know co-operation by its name. Perhaps they are members of one of the great farm marketing organizations. Perhaps they have just joined a pool, having signed a contract to deliver their produce to some local agency of a Province or Dominion-wide organization which is to them as yet a mere name. Perhaps they are persons who in years gone by belonged to one or other of the many live stock shipping associations or co-operative stores and whose minds are now closed to the progress that is being made because of the failure of some early attempt at co-operation.

Early Beginnings

For these and other reasons it is fitting that a report of the newly formed Alberta Co-operative Council, made to this annual parliament of the farmers of Alberta, who have done so much to establish the co-operative principle in the economic and social life of Canada, should open with a review of early beginnings.

It is to the great credit of this body, which has borne for these twenty-one years the name "The United Farmers of Alberta," and to the two bodies which preceded it by some few years and were later fused in the union, i. e., the Canadian Society of Equity and the Alberta Farmers' Association that in the early days when the settlement of Alberta's prairies and wooded lands had but begun, the men who composed its membership turned to the practice of co-operation for a solution of the many problems of their economic and community life.

It was within the local farmers' associations scattered all over the Province that the first steps were taken which were to lead to the formation of some of the greatest co-operative organizations ever established.

In the course of a comparatively few years after the first practical embodiments of the co-operative idea, it became evident that the U.F.A., from its very nature, as an essentially social and educational organization whose primary units were small and widely scattered, could not efficiently function in the economic field. To establish a position and make progress against the forces of highly organized modern business, it was necessary that the farmers should set up an organization of a purely business nature which for the time being at least would be unhampered by any other interests.

The Wheat Pool.

The first great embodiment of pure co-operative principles in the economic field in Alberta was the organization of the Wheat Pool. It was natural and fitting that this should be, as wheat is the great common commodity of Western agriculture. There have been those who have attempted to prove that the Wheat Pool was the product of ideas and forces imported from other parts. While it is true that the action of the Dominion Government in setting up a Board of Grain Supervisors during the war, and subsequently in 1919 the Canada Wheat Board, did much to consolidate opinion in favor of the pooling system; and while it is true that co-operative marketing agencies had been at work for many years in other countries, whose examples were at hand for study, nevertheless the facts are that co-operative marketing is a native growth in Alberta, a principle and practice arising out of the circumstances and necessities of the people of its farms.

Two years prior to the organization of the Wheat Pool the farm interests of the Province had demonstrated their unity in one of the most spectacular political movements of the day. Contrary to even the most sanguine expectations they had turned out a government which had been in power for sixteen years, and had taken over the direction of Provincial affairs themselves after having returned an overwhelming majority of representatives to the Legislature. These dramatic demonstrations of solidarity and the will to co-operate carried the movement forward into other ambitious projects. A demand had been heard for many years for organized effort in the marketing of other farm commodities than wheat. Hence it was that on a wave of enthusiasm Province-wide Pools for the marketing of livestock, dairy products, and eggs and poultry were created. In addition, some attention began to be directed to consumer co-operation which had struggled for recognition for many years.

Two Years' Experimentation

There followed about two years of experimentation and quiet development in the course of which it was discovered that much reconstruction would be required. This began with the Dairy Pool in 1927. The Egg and Poultry Pool was

next subject to a remodelling and the fourth Province-wide organization, the Livestock Pool, followed. It is perhaps not too much to say that in the original organization of these bodies could be seen a demonstration of a soundness in theory which did not go hand in hand with efficiency in practice. Valuable experience was being gained, however, and it is well to remember that what appears to be failure is often only a necessary step in the progress to success.

In the closing months of 1927 it became evident to many leaders of the farm movement in Alberta that a common meeting ground should be found for the expression of the various specialized interests which had arisen and which were now embodied in many commercial organizations, co-operative in plan. So it was that, following a resolution passed by the U.F.A., the U. F. A. Board called a meeting on January 24th, in Calgary, of a group consisting of the Board of the U.F.A., the trustees of the Wheat Pool, the Co-operative Marketing Committee of the Government and representatives from every Provincial Co-operative, for the purpose of surveying matters of common interest. At this meeting was set up the Master Co-operative Marketing Committee which was comprised of three representatives of the U. F. A., the Co-operative Marketing Committee of the Government and one representative of each of the Provincial marketing organizations.

At the same time the organization was effected of a Master Consumers' Committee which was constituted by the addition of three representatives of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association to the representatives of the Government and the U.F.A. instead of the representatives of the marketing organizations.

Institute of Co-operation.

These two bodies held several meetings to discuss co-operative problems, one result of which was the taking of the first definite step in the direction of systematic Province-wide education in co-operation. A third body was set up to function through the Wheat Board Surplus Fund Trust, to be known as the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. This committee organized and conducted a five-day Institute at the University of Alberta in June, 1928, at which speakers of note representing co-operative organizations throughout Western Canada, the U. S. and Great Britain gave addresses. The same committee conducted three four-day Institutes at Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion, in 1929.

A feeling having arisen that the two Master Committees were an unnecessary duplication, in June, 1929, they were merged into one body which was named the Master Co-operative Committee, on which were representatives of the Government, the U.F.A., the Provincial Pools and the Co-operative Wholesale. In September last it was felt that a further co-ordination could be effected by setting up one body which could legitimately be charged with the oversight of all the interests represented in the commercial

organizations and the work of co-operative education as well. The Master Co-operative Committee became the Alberta Co-operative Council, which also took over the functions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation. The three members of the Provincial Government dropped out and now act in an advisory capacity.

Constitution of Council

The constitution of the Alberta Co-operative Council sets forth the objects of Council as follows:

"A.—To promote the dissemination of sound co-operative principles.

"B.—To co-ordinate the educational efforts of all co-operative groups with the view of eliminating duplication and of promoting efficiency.

"C.—To carry on enquiry and research in any field of activity which may lead to the attainment of social justice and equity through the application of the principles of co-operation."

The membership of the Council is defined as follows:

"Any Association or group, Provincial-wide in scope, having as its object the promotion of co-operation in any field, shall be eligible to elect one representative from its Board except only in the case of the U.F.A. Association which shall be eligible to elect three representatives."

There are now represented on the Council: the U.F.A. Association, the U.F.A., Ltd., the Alberta Wheat Pool, The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool, The Alberta Livestock Pool, the Alberta Egg and Poultry Pool, the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, and the Wheat Board Surplus Fund Trustees.

In the Schools

Among the recent actions of the Council, which it is felt will have far-reaching effect, is provision for implementing the demand for co-operative education in the schools. Through the Department of Agriculture it has been arranged that a course of instruction in co-operation shall be included as a major subject in the curriculum. (The report goes on to state that in December, 1929, Norman F. Priestley was appointed to compile a textbook on co-operation for use primarily in the agricultural schools. It will be financed by the Wheat Board Surplus Fund Trust.)

A committee of the Council has been at work for some time making an investigation into the possibilities of co-operative buying or production of fuel and lubricating oils.

Some months ago the Council definitely tackled the problem of co-ordinating the efforts of the various co-operative bodies in the field of education and publicity by appointing a committee of five. This committee brought forward at the meeting of the Council on December 4th, recommendations covering the use of The U.F.A. as the official organ, and recognized publicity medium of all the co-operative associations. The recommendations of that Committee were accepted in part and a second Committee of three constituted under the chairmanship of the Chairman of Council, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, to further deal with the matter. Definite progress has been made. An interim report of the Committee was adopted at the last meeting of the Council on January 14th, and the work is proceeding. It is felt that to put the educational and publicity interests of all the constituent bodies on a sound and equitable basis will advance the interests of the whole farm movement. and that

this is a problem which is only soluble with the co-operation of all concerned.

Function of Council

The Council finds itself in a strategic position with regard to the co-operative movement in Alberta. It is not to be regarded as having anything to do with the economic workings of the constituent bodies. Its function is rather that of keeping a balance in the activities of the personnel of these bodies, of providing a meeting ground upon which matters may be discussed and problems solved in such a manner and with such results as to ensure the continued solidarity and greater success of the whole movement. In addition, it will undertake research in co-operation with a view to being of service to officers of co-operative organizations and assisting in the promotion of co-operative education among the rank and file.

That great developments are before us in the field of co-operation must be evident to all. It is felt that the Council will play a great part in this development. Its round-table conferences will without doubt serve greatly to make that development symmetrical and sound, in line with the principles and aims of the U.F.A., out of whose activities it has arisen.

Late U.F.W.A. News

Mrs. W. H. McKeever, secretary of Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local, reports that a large crowd was in attendance at the last regular meeting, held at the home of Mrs. A. N. McLeay. Final arrangements were made for the sale and tea on April 12th. After the usual routine of business, Mrs. A. F. Wilson and Mrs. W. H. McPhee gave very interesting papers on "Beautifying the Farm Yards" and Mrs. Elder read the April bulletin on horticulture by Mrs. Stong.

"For our April meeting," says a letter from Mrs. Earle Graham, secretary of Namao U.F.W.A. Local, "Mrs. M. Lowe gave us a splendid paper on 'Women's Place in Politics' and Mrs. S. Samis read an article on the aims of the U.F.A. Mrs. J. McLeay read a paper on the influence of women; these papers were all very good."

Ode to Spring

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,

It must be four o'clock,
And I've only milked six cows
And harnessed old Dolly and Doc.

There are four more cows to milk
And one of them kicks like a mule;
There's the milk to separate
And the cream to set to cool.

I must feed them 'leven calves,
And the hens and the old white sow,
Then chop an armful of wood
And grab me a bite of chow.

I have no time for rhymes;
I must move with a jump and a jerk,
Or it will be broad daylight
'Fore I'm ready to go to work.

When I die I am going to try
Up to Heaven's Gate to creep,
To shut off that bally lark,
And just sleep and sleep and sleep.

Heisler, Alta.

G. FOX.



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REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, 3rd GENERATION, Reg. Grade 1, germination 96 in six days. Certificate No. 79-1614. \$1.75 per bushel, sacks included. Mueller Bros., Ghost Pine Creek, Alta.

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SELLING, MARQUIS WHEAT, GRADE 1, GERMINATION 98 per cent., six days. Red Bobs 222, grade 3, germination 96 per cent., six days. Prices on application. A. W. Miller, Rockyford, Alta.

REWARD WHEAT, GRADE No. 1, GERMINATION 84 per cent, grown on breaking, cleaned, ready for drill. Sacks included for two-bushel lots. Price \$2.20 per bushel. White blossom sweet clover, grade No. 2, germination 89 per cent, price 90c. per pound, sacks included in two-bushel lots. Both F.O.B. Athabasca, Alberta. For more information write Redden Bros., Athabasca, Alberta.

FOR SALE—REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No. 79-2903, grade No. 3, Carter disc cleaned. Price \$1.00, sacks included. N. S. Smith, Olds.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SEED, Grade No. 1, germination 95 per cent, Certificate No. 79-2892. 90c. per pound, F.O.B. Athabasca. A. Tjensvold.

REWARD WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, WEIGHT 65 lbs., grade 1. Certificate No. 79-5388. \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. Joseph Stromberg, New Norway, Alta.

REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No. 79-6920, grade 1, germination at six days 97 per cent. One dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel, sacks included. C. J. Kallal, Tofteld, Alta.

BROME GRASS SEED, No. 1, GOVERNMENT tested. Free from quack. 20c. per pound. C.O.D. Herbert Jinks, Craigmyle.

RELIABLE CLIMATIZED SWEET CLOVER SEED grown in Alberta for years makes it harder. Common White and Arctic varieties. 80c. and 11c. per pound; lots over 500 lbs., 3c. less, and lots over 1,000 lbs., 1c. less from above prices. Sacked, Government Certificates No. 79-2869 and 79-7020. No. 1 varieties, 2c. per pound higher. P. Gabriel, Erskine, Alta.

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REGISTERED BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION, Grade No. 1. Government cleaned and inspected. 3 bushels, \$3.75. Robert C. Young, Millet, Alberta.

SEED ON TIME PAYMENT PLAN

See our Display Ad on
Page 33 of this issue

SEED MARKETING CO. LTD.
P.O. Drawer 1885, Winnipeg

FANNING MILL SCREENS

FANNING MILL SCREENS. ALL MAKES. 24-inch, \$1.65; 32-inch, \$2.20; 40-inch, \$3.30. Frank Marriott, 313-10th Ave. W., Calgary.

POTATOES

CERTIFIED NETTED GEMS, \$2.50 BUSHEL 10 per cent reduction to U.F.A. Locals. F. T. Rickett, R.R. 2, Strathcona, Alta.

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OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY— Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous Diseases, Piles specialty

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDE STALLION, rising three years. W. Prouse, Alix, Alberta.

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SEED POTATOES—SELECT "GOLD COIN," grown on Slave Lake. Note results by planting northern grown tubers. 1 bushel, \$2.25; 10 bushels, \$21. Sacks extra at 15c. each. By freight, customers' expense. Very fine, stocky plants priced postage extra. Sent when requested, or when ready. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, 125, \$1. Cauliflower, Snowball, 75, \$1. Celery, Golden Self-blanching, 150, \$1. Tomatoes, Earliana, 30, \$1. Asparagus, 2-year-old Washington, 20, \$1. Rhubarb, Victoria, 8, \$1. Allow plenty for postage, surplus returned immediately. Plants guaranteed to arrive in prime condition. Advertising only once, Clip this for reference. Aspen Glen Farm, Faust, Alta.

PEARL GUINEAS

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEA FOWL, \$2.50 PER pair. Mrs. J. F. Smith, Calahoo, Alta.

HELP WANTED

FARMERS! IF YOU NEED A GOOD MAN ON your farm, teamster, tractor man, blacksmith, Hungarian, Slav, or German; or woman, or girl for housework, or to cook, write or call up The Star Colonization Agent, Phone M1508. Address 124 2nd Ave., East.

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SWINE

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS— Choice February litters, from select imported stock. Your opportunity. Caralone Stock Farm, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, FARROWED MARCH 11. Eight weeks, with papers, \$10.00. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA FEBRUARY, March and April pigs. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

TAMWORTH WEANLINGS FROM REGISTERED boar. February litter. \$5.00. Harvey Hansen, Namaka.

BOYNARTH YORKSHIRES—OUR YORKSHIRES have won practically all first prizes offered in bacon classes at Calgary fall shows for several years. 100 per cent selects. Best breeding obtainable. Registered weanlings, either sex, \$20.00, eight weeks. J. M. Williams, Dowling, Alta.

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PURE CLOVER HONEY, TWELVE FIVE OR six ten-pound pails, \$8.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Owens, Brooks, Alta.

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U.F.A. LOCAL ITEMS

(Continued from page 5)

W. Evans and Malcolm Hornby, while members of the Balzac team, for the negative, were Mr. Maclean, Enos Black and Bert Church. A decision for the affirmative was given by the judges—Rev. Mr. Forrester, Alexander Calhoun and Guy W. Johnson. J. Patterson, vice-president of the Balzac Juniors, was in the chair. During the evening a most enjoyable program was given, the audience, which filled the hall, showing their appreciation in an enthusiastic manner. The program included singing by Mrs. and Miss Parrish, accompanied by Mrs. Shuttleworth, a reading by Rev. Mr. Forrester, and a play, splendidly presented by grade nine pupils of the Balzac school. An excellent supper was provided by the ladies, and was followed by a very successful dance.

The debate between teams from Beddington and Balzac Locals held on March 21st, and reported in our last issue, was held in Beddington Community Hall, not "Balzac" as was stated in error in the report. The chairman was Mr. Lewis.

REWARD SEED WHEAT

Reward wheat is the greatest show variety so far produced. "Grow Reward and Win," has come to be a slogan among professional grain exhibitors, as it is unequalled for color, weight and milling qualities. The Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, are offering Certified, No. 1 Grade, Reward seed at \$2.25 per bushel, thoroughly cleaned and sacked. Grow Reward and win some of the very large prizes at the World's Grain Exhibition at Regina in 1932.

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Many districts require an earlier oat than Banner or Victory. One bushel of well ripened oats is worth two bushels of frozen immature oats. Alaska oats ripen in two weeks or more less time than Banner or Victory. They are a white, thin hulled, good feeding oat. The Dominion Experimental Station are offering No. 1 Certified Alaska oats, grown on breaking, thoroughly cleaned and sacked at \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. Lacombe.

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FOR QUICK SALE, 160 ACRES; 130 ACRES BROK- en; 95 acres summerfallow; 20 acres hay slough; three-wire fence; 7 miles from Coronation. \$2,500 Wm. Whittaker, Box 53, Coronation, Alberta.

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"PROFITS FOR WHO," AN INTERESTING LITTLE book about insurance—mutual and otherwise—is now in course of preparation. Get in your name now. W. Ewart Turner, "Insurance Visionary," 309 Eighth Ave. West, Calgary.

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REMNANTS—POUND GINGHAM REMNANTS 90c.; 3 pounds, \$2; pound Gingham quilt patches 75c.; 4 pounds, \$2. A McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY A PAIR OF SILVER FOXES—THEY THRIVE in Alberta. Few pairs for sale, with or without increase. Write X, care of U.F.A., Calgary.

NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, 15c. PER SE- lection. Choose from 500 10-inch, latest popular pieces, Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co., Dept. 9, Windsor, Ont.

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FOR SALE—R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,
R. O. P. cock in pen. Also Baby Chicks. Lyle
Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—GIANT BRONZE TUR-
key eggs from Government banded stock, headed
by Grade A, imported tom; hens, 16 to 22 lbs.,
75 cents; after May 1st, 50 cents each. Toulouse
Goose eggs, 50c. each, from heavy, prize-winning
stock. Bred-to-lay S. C. W. Leghorns, mated to
registered males, \$1.75 per setting 15, or \$3.00
per hundred, and from my special pen of regis-
tered hens that won third place in B.C. govern-
ment egg-laying contest, headed by large, regis-
tered male, \$12.00 per setting. Mrs. J. W. Cook-
son, Tofteld, Alta.

PURE BRED-TO-LAY PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS,
\$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Josephs, Hardisty, Alta.

SELLING PURE BARRED ROCK SETTING EGGS
\$1.00 per doz. Abe Steckle, Milk River, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM
good laying strain. \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100.
Mrs. T. Robson, Killam, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, VIGOROUS, SILVER-LACED
Wyandottes, pure-bred, laying strain, 15 eggs,
\$1.50. H. C. Barr, Redland, Alberta.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCHING
eggs. Special pen, headed by Thompson's "Im-
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\$1.50 setting of 15. Mrs. Harry Davison, Clares-
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HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE-BRED
Barred Plymouth Rocks from 300-egg line, with
exhibition markings. Wonderful matings. Will
bring success from every angle. 15 eggs, \$2.00;
100 eggs, \$10.00 from flock run. Write for prices
on special matings. Better Rocks our slogan.
S. J. Henderson, Lacombe, Alta.

LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1 PER TEN.
Mrs. Frank Butler, Busby.

WESTERN EGG FARM—WHITE WYANDOTTE
Baby Chicks. Booking orders for April, May,
June. Female blood, Solly's; pedigree male
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PURE, BRED-TO-LAY, SINGLE-COMB BROWN
Leghorn eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. E. A. Carey,
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BREEDERS OF BUFF ORPINGTONS, 17 YEARS.
Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Mrs. Fred Sedge-
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UTILITY BABY BARRED ROCKS—BREEDING
stock selected under Government Hatchery Ap-
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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING
eggs, 15 eggs, \$1.50, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Thos.
Howes, Millet, Alta.

THE BURNSIDE POULTRY FARM, HAMMOND,
B.C., the home of S. C. White Leghorns, Light
Sussex and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Place your
orders now for hatching eggs, day-old chicks,
pullets and stock for Spring delivery. We can
also fill a limited number of orders for Barred
Rocks from especially good flocks. Write for
1930 catalogue. We prepay express on all day-
old chick orders. 100 per cent live arrival guar-
anteed. S. C. W. Leghorns cockerels and cock
birds to head your breeding pens from males with
records of 225 to 302 eggs mated to dams with
extended pedigrees from Government R.O.P.
stock. We can also supply mated pens of Light
Sussex birds. Write for prices and catalogue.
The Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C.;
Alberta agent, Mr. Jas. S. Anderson, Raymond,

PURE-BRED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, R. O.
P., \$2.30. C. Brinker, Milo, Alberta.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS FROM
R. O. P. flock. Write for prices. Leslie Legg,
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GET BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS THAT HAVE GOVERNMENT RECORDS BEHIND THEM.

All Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs offered by
this Association come from the pens of R.O.P.
Breeders who have been trapnesting under
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HERE'S WHAT YOU GET

90 per cent. of all hens in CANADA with
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records are in the pens of R.O.P. Breeders
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BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS—FLOCK
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For April and May hatch Chix, \$30.00 per
hundred.

For June, \$25.00 per hundred.

HATCHING EGGS.

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Chicks. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White
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land turkey eggs. 30c. each. (After May 10, 20c.
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TURKEY EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT BANDED
birds, \$6.50 per setting of ten or 50 cents each.
Post paid. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

BRONZE TOMS, WEIGHT 20 POUNDS AND UP
\$7.00; hens, 12 pounds and up, \$4.00. Geo.
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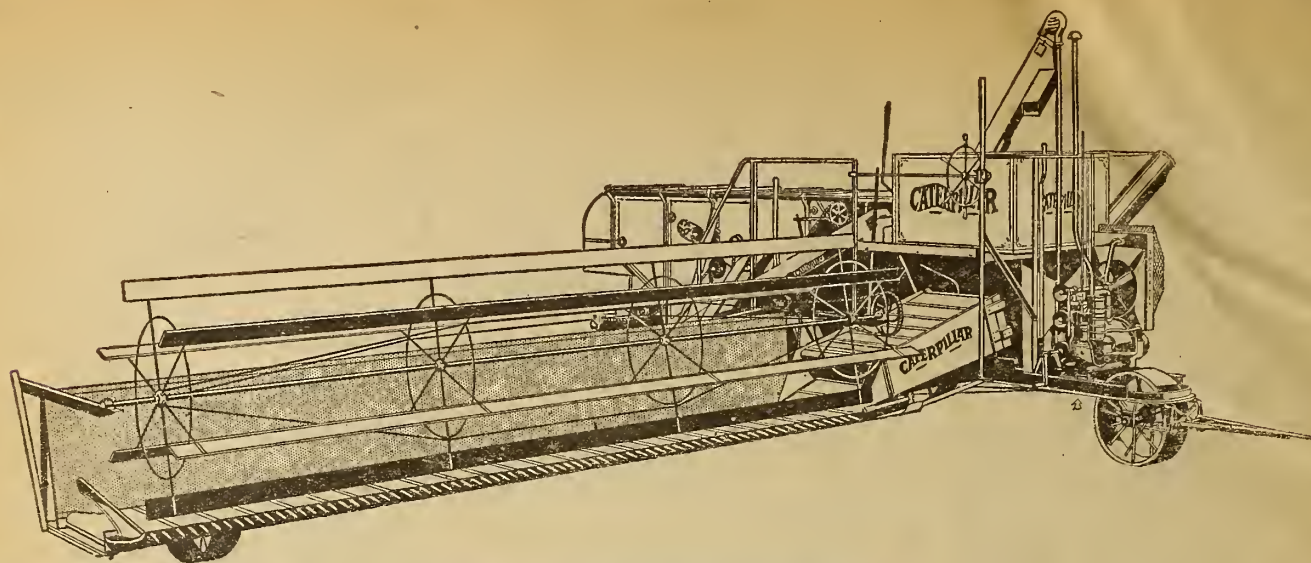
Ask Your Hardware Man

about

P.A.M.

A New

MARSHALL WELLS Product



Here's what you buy with a "Caterpillar" Combine

1. Forty-four years of successful combine-building experience. Performance—proved 'round the world.

2. A "Caterpillar" engine for power—the same that supplies ample, dependable power for "Caterpillar" Tractors.

3. A counter-balanced, responsive header—whose spout enters the feeder house at a moderate slope, thus affording smooth flow of the grain and long draper life.

4. A curved, grain-tight feeder house—which facilitates even feeding of grain to cylinder.

5. A strong, balanced cylinder—accurately constructed to preserve correct tooth alignment—mounted in a sturdy frame. Heat-treated steel teeth. "Caterpillar" cylinders are noted for their ability to handle big or small volumes of grain effectively.

6. The "Caterpillar" grain carrier whose cells receive separated grain from the cylinder—and keep it separate.

7. "Caterpillar" positive agitation—this system is, and always has been, an outstanding feature of this Combine's design. Rapidly revolving spiked beaters and pickers—a rod beater and log beater—controlled air blasts keep the straw in a "fog" throughout separation. "Caterpillar" positive agitation provides the vigorous threshing action necessary to win the extra bushels—save the grain.

8. The "Caterpillar" system of grain cleaning. The cleaner operates as a separate unit to do its specialized job of cleaning, thoroughly and well.

9. Elevators of ample width and depth—with reserve capacity to handle big volumes of grain.

10. Remarkable freedom from friction and vibration. High-duty, anti-friction bearings are generously used—and every bearing in the "Caterpillar" Combine is selected to provide the type and size that can serve best in its particular place.

11. A simple, effective system of pressure lubrication.

12. All shaft bearings are of the anti-friction type—mounted in self-aligning cages of unique and patented type—to avoid binding or breaking strains upon shafts.

13. Safety clutches of the "snap" type in all important drives—to warn instantly of overloads, and thus to save breakage and costly interruptions.

14. Heavy-duty, tapered roller wheel bearings to provide unusual lightness of draft.

15. A rugged frame strong enough to withstand the severe shocks and strains of combining over rough ground. Able to conform to uneven ground without "scissor" action.

16. A low-mounted, strongly braced bulk grain tank that unloads itself in a minute-and-a-half. Low mounted—where a sturdy foundation and minimum sway best withstand the strains of rough ground travel. Grain sacking equipment is supplied instead of the bulk grain tank, if preferred.

17. Simple, convenient adjustments

of threshing and cleaning parts. Readily understood—easily maintained.

18. Ease of operation—responsive controls are placed within instant, easy reach of the operator—his platform affords a full view of the grain to be cut—of the grain tank and of the power that pulls the combine.

19. Chain drive. The pioneer combines of the line were first to employ chain drives. Many years of intelligent development have made possible the "Caterpillar" Combine's drive system that avoids excessive loads on any chain and also avoids excessive chain lengths or speeds.

20. A size for every farm... equipment for combining many different crops. Windrowing equipment for harvesting by the Windrow System. Medium Hillside Attachment for combining rolling land.

21. Reserve strength and stamina. The "Caterpillar" Combine—built with the wisdom of long experience—has reserve strength and stamina in every part. Today's "Caterpillar" Combine—built stronger—should last even longer than old timers of the line—many of which have been combining 25, 30—even 40 years.

These are only a few of the features of the "Caterpillar" Combine that mean greater grain-saving ability, longer combine life, better, quicker, cheaper harvests. Your "Caterpillar" Dealer will gladly supply you with folders and catalogs, show you movies and give you complete information. Ask him now.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS and SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., U. S. A.
Track-type Tractors • Combines • Road Machinery
(There is a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)



COMBINES